The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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The anti-treating bill was defeated in the House at Harrisburg the vote being 55 to 65.

The legislature is doing nothing but drawing pay—any ass can do that; the state circus might disband.

They are catching shad at Newport, on the Juniata. Eighty-seven were caught in one day, last week.

The anti-discrimination bill was again killed in the House, on 12, by a vote of 89 to 88. It is thus the Legislature negatives positive constitutional mandates.

At Charlotte, N. C., a house occupied by Lizzie Blunt and Minnie Bell, women of ill-repute, was blown up by dynamite the other Sunday morning. It is evident they know what dynamite is good for in N. C.

President Cleveland's administration is about to begin the work of turning out partizan officials. So Republican office holders had better pack their satchels and prepare to walk. The hour has come—you are wanted no more.

A sample of two thousand sacks of Russian flour, quality very fine, was offered on the New York Produce Exchange, to arrive from Marseilles, at $6 per barrel. The grade was nearly if not quite as good as the very best American patent extras.

Few people have any idea of the extent of the tobacco manufacture of this continent, or of their rapid growth. Last year 3,458,309,017 cigars and 994,335,000 cigarettes were manufactured in the U. S. alone, requiring over 94,000,000 pounds of leaf. In 1872 not 40,000,000 pounds were used.

In counting the money in Uncle Sam's wallet, the other day, the count showed two cents short. The two pennies were afterwards found hidden among the sacks, fearing the Republican counters were about to steal 'em. When they learned the Democrats were "in," the pennies turned up again—they knew the rascals were turned out.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Baltimore discussed the probability of a visitation of cholera this summer. Prof. T. S. Latimer stated that the history of the disease leaves little room for doubt that it will be epidemic in America either this summer or next summer. Cleanliness in every respect, he said, is the most potent safeguard against it. The most rigid sanitary precautions by the city will be urged.

Prof. C. V. Riley, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the country will soon be visisted by two great broods of locusts, of the seventeen and thirteen-year varieties, and that this will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove generally destructive, and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to fruit trees. The visitation will be prolonged until late in July.

The count of the money and securities in the United States treasury has been completed, and every thing was found in a satisfactory condition, and the reports of ex-Treasurer Wyman were proved in every instance. Even the alleged discrepancy of two cents, reported in the count of the cash room, was shown on re-count to be incorrect. The missing pennies were subsequently found on the floor, where they had dropped during the progress of the count.

The message of the Governor vetoing the bill for the burial of indigent soldiers and sailors at the expense of the counties in which they may be interred was, on 12, overridden in both branches of the Legislature by an overwhelming vote. Much feeling had been excited among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the Legislature and out of it, over the action of the Governor and many members of the House received telegrams urging them to pass the bill notwithstanding Executive objection.

The Governor sent a message to the Senate, on 12, suggesting the withdrawal of the Senatorial apportionment bill for amendment, so as to provide for an apportionment of Representative districts. The Governor stated that the measure is but a partial compliance with the constitutional command that the State shall be apportioned into both Senatorial and Representative districts, and suggested that the Representative apportionment bill on the Legislative files be incorporated with the one in his hands. There was much quiet unfavorable comment among the Republicans while it was being read. The message excited no discussion and was laid on the table.

The department of agriculture at Washington is worse than strapped, it is short and worse than that. This is the humbug, the head of which some fools wanted lifted up to a cabinet position, with the smell of onion seeds and garlic on his hands—oh, no, we are too fast, the commissioner of agriculture didn't touch 'em, he only purchased seeds paying $3 for what could be bought in market at 25 cents. The *World* says the department of agriculture is bankrupt. Commissioner Colman says that the department had a balance at the Treasury of just $35. He did not know what to do. He had tried to get an advance from the Treasury and had failed. He found that a Democratic Treasurer was not inclined to follow Republican precedent in advancing money to cover deficiency in a bankrupt department. Mr. Colman does not want to close the doors of the Agricultural Bureau, but still he is greatly puzzled. He is very much dissatisfied with the situation, and now regrets that he left St. Louis. He is besieged every day for places, and is worried to death by the friends of people whom he has to dismiss because he has no money. He is averse to begin his official career with an investigation into the atrocious scandals of this bureau. He had a different idea of what his work would be. He is not fond of notoriety; yet, once confronted with his work, I have no doubt but what he will go through with it. There certainly should be a criminal prosecution of the former Chief Clerk of this bureau and of Dr. Loring, the last Commissioner, for deliberate misuse of the public funds. The money has been worse than wasted. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the Chief Clerk has gone on for months spending thousands of dollars in buying worthless seeds without dividing the profits with somebody? The new Commissioner says he thinks that he will recommend to Congress in the future the abolition of the free circulation of seeds.

Using dog flesh to patch up a woman is the latest wonder in medical science. About two months ago a young woman was taken to the Bellevue hospital, New York, suffering from severe burns on her right arm. The usual treatment did no good, and the muscles of the arm gradually wasted away. The patient was unable to move her hand or forearm, and it was thought that the arm might have to be amputated.

One of the physicians concluded to graft in the wounded arm some healthy muscular tissue from a dog. The young woman was put under the influence of ether, and a piece of muscle cut from a live dog was neatly inserted in her arm. It is thought that a union of the muscular tissues is taking place, but it will not be known for several weeks whether the operation will be a success or not.

The patient does not know that an effort has been made to graft the muscle to her arm. An account of the case will be published in a medical journal as soon as the result of the operation is known. The operation had never been tried in this country before. There is a record of one foreign case in which the experiment was successful.

That female ought surely be able to "give tongue" now.

The Pittsburg trunk mystery seems to be solved. At Chicago, the other day, three Italians were arrested for alleged participation in the murder of the Italian lemon peddler Caruso, practically confessed to the perpetration of the murder. They in a measure absolve Jurado who was arrested in New York on his way to Italy. They state that he witnessed the deed, however, and demanded a share of the money taken from Caruso as the price of his silence and then aided them in shipping the body in the trunk to Pittsburg. The detectives declare that the confession is sufficient to cause the hanging of all three of the men. All the particulars are not known to the police. The murder was committed solely to obtain $300 or $400 which it was known Caruso had in his possession.

Recent investigations into the facilities in Philadelphia for the relief of thirsty humanity, show the Schuylkill water to be in a very bad condition, full of the germs of disease; but the consolation is derived from the fact that there are in the city 5,995 drinking saloons, to a total of 1,064 bakeries and 3,347 retail groceries. In the whole city there is one drinking saloon for every 29 voters; one bakery for every 164½ voters; one grocery to every 52½ voters. Philadelphia gave Blaine precisely 30,000 majority. Comment is needless, thinks the Pittsburg *Post*.

While Alexander Hibbard, aged 15, of Milwaukee, was tossing up a trade dollar and attempting to catch it in his sleeve the piece of money accidentally struck in his mouth, and before he was fully aware of it he had swallowed it. All the prominent physicians of the city are discussing the question whether or not the singular diet will prove fatal. The boy is suffering considerable pain. This is a pretty tough story and as hard to swallow as a trade dollar.

Mr. Gladstone in answer to a question by Sir Stafford Torthcote, said that the negotiations with Russia concerning the Afghan question were still unfinished, and on that account the government was unable to present any more papers on the subject to Parliment now, as it was difficult to separate those relating to Aktipe from those relating to other affairs belonging to the same question.

Extensive preparations are being made for the unveiling of the Governor Snyder monument on May 27, at Selins Grove, Pa., and the committee in charge announce that they have invited the officers and members of the Legislature, ex-Governors Pollock, Curtin, Hartranft and Hoyt, Gen. Simon Cameron, Hons. W. A. Wallace, Chauncey F. Black, S. P. Wolverton, and other prominent men, a number of whom have signified their intention of being present. The 12th Regiment National Guard has been ordered by the Governor to be in attendance. A grand parade of militia, G. A. R. posts, the fire department, etc., will take place during the day.

A LONG-PENDING DEATH SENTENCE.

Arrested After a Quarter of a Century, and Likely to be Hanged.

Waco, Texas, May 11.—In the winter of 1860 Charles Warren, a farmer, shot and killed John Burton in Waco. It was in the stormy period preceding the civil war, and the dispute grew out of an argument respecting the right of a state to secede. Warren took the Southern and Burton the Union side of the argument. Warren was tried in the District Court of this county. The evidence against him must have been strong, for, despite his Southern proclivities, the jury found him guilty, and fixed the penalty at death. His counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and pending its consideration, Warren was taken for safe keeping to the Freestone county jail in February, 1861. Warren had a young daughter Rebecca. Soon after his removal to the Fairfield jail Rebecca went to Fairfield. Without revealing her name or relationship to Warren, she sought the jailor, pleading poverty and friendlessness and obtained employment in his family as a domestic. She soon after stole the keys from the jailor's pocket one night and released her father. Warren enlisted in a Texas regiment and served the four years as a confederate soldier. When the strife ended he went to western Texas and, settled down to farming. His wife died and he married again. The Supreme Court, when news was received of his escape, dismissed the appeal and the case had passed out of mind here. Of the jury that convicted Warren probably all are dead. The Judge, however, the Hon. N. W. Battle, is still living here, and so are two of the State's witnesses who testified against Warren.

By some means Van Hall, the head of Hall's Detective Agency here, heard that Warren was living in Lampass county. Hall procured the requisite papers, went to Lampass county yesterday, and arrested Warren. He was brought to Waco to-day, and placed in jail. He is now 64 years old, gray and decrepid. The old man broke down and wept when the jail door closed on him. He says he is poor and hardly knows what to do. The case has excited much interest, and many persons have visited Warren in jail. Lawyers say that unless the Governor intervenes the District Judge here will be compelled to order the Sheriff to carry out the sentence pronounced against Warren twenty-four years ago. Leading citizens will appeal to the Governor to either pardon Warren or commute the sentence. The daughter who released her father a quarter of a century ago is still living in this county, a staid matron with grown children.

RIEL'S FORCE BEATEN.

Batouche Captured By Middleton.

Winnipeg, May 13.—Batouche has fallen. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels fled, having been driven from their rifle pits and ambush at the point of the bayonet. The charge was gallantly led by the Grenadiers.

The fight, which began on Saturday, has been a stubborn one. The battle on that day was a defeat for the government forces, and but for the coolness and bravery of Captain Howard, of the United States Army, the capture of Middleton's guns would have been inevitable. The men were engaged during Sunday in strengthening their position around a church which Gen. Middleton has made his headquarters. A desultory fire was kept up during the night, with one casualty among the troops. A zereba had been formed about a quarter of a mile from the field, in which the troops remained at night. Tents were not pitched and the men lay in the trenches, and every fifth man standing sentry. The zereba was exposed to the enemy's fire. The fighting went on on Monday and by this time all the buildings about Batouche had been burned except the church and school house. Gen. Middleton would not allow these to be shelled, as the priests, nuns, women and children were sheltered there.

The fighting yesterday was severe and the rebels were finally dislodged by a charge. Riel sent a message to General Middleton early in the day, saying: "If you persist in firing upon houses containing our women and children we will massacre the prisoners in our hands." The General, in reply, told him to gather his women and children into one house and it would not be fired upon. Later Riel sent an answer thanking Middleton for his humane promise to save the women and children, but afterwards, as a general attack was just being made, he sent another messenger, saying he did not like war, but unless the troops retired his original intention of massacreing the prisoners would be adhered to. It was too late, however, as the charge had been commenced, and in a few minutes the rebels were scattered and the prisoners rescued.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE ACT

WHILE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

Mrs. Catharine Pfoutz Throws Herself and Five Children into a Milldam, and but Two are Rescued Alive.

Reading, Pa., May 12.—At Litiz one of the most terrible affairs that ever occurred in this section of Lancaster county happened this afternoon, at the milldam known as Binkley's mill, about three miles from that village. Mrs. Catharine Pfoutz, aged 40 years, the wife of Hiram Pfoutz, residing at the dam, this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, took her five children, namely, Harry, aged 10; Susan, aged 8; Charles, aged 5; Mary, aged 3, and Samuel, aged 1 year, from the house to the milldam and threw them all into the water. She then jumped in herself. The children struggled pitifully for life, each one trying to get to the shore. The husband was absent at the time and was not aware of their terrible fate. However, their cries were heard by some of the neighbors, who ran and rung the farmer's bell for help. In a short time hundreds of excited people had gathered upon the scene. Meanwhile the work of rescuing the children went on. The first one rescued from the water was Harry. His condition was terrible, life being almost extinct. Medical aid was promptly on hand, and the physicians done all in their power. The next one taken out was the mother. She, however, was already drowned. The infant was next taken out, but had expired, having been drowned by the mother falling upon it. Mary, aged 3 years, was then brought to the bank, but life was extinct. The scenes around the bank of the pond were heartrending. The next bodies brought to the surface were those of Charles and Susan. They showed signs of life, and after considerable exertion on the part of the physicians were brought to consciousness. They were taken to their home, and are in a fair way of recovery. The cause of this terrible act was due to religious excitement. Mrs. Pfountz had attended church very frequently, and for some time it was noticed that she acted very singular in her manners and work about the house. The woman was often found on her bended knees in the kitchen praying, and when acquintances called she would always speak on the subject of religion, and one of her remarks frequently made was that she wished she was dead and her five children in heaven. Persons who were well acquainted with her tried to ease her mind cause a different conversation, but she would always refer back to religion. The place where the affair occurred is a small stream about five feet wide and six feet or more deep, but at many places the stones can be seen. This stream drives a grist mill, which is situated about 15 feet from the scene of the occurrance, and then empties into the Hammer creek. The condition of the three children that were taken from the water is good, but it is thought they received severe bruises by striking stones at the bottom of the creek. The boy Harry stated that their mother enticed them away from home under the plea that she was going to take them for candy at a store in Litiz. The woman threw the oldest one in first, then followed by throwing the next oldest in, and in this way got them all into the water. She then jumped in, saying, "God bless you, my children."

MARRIES HIS INTENDED BRIDE'S "BEST GIRL."

Mr. J. A. Adams, a young man prominent in business and society circles at Cedartown, Ga., was engaged to be married to a daughter of a successful planter in Polk county, and the hour was fixed for the marriage. Miss Minnie Terhune was to be the bridesmaid. Both ladies spent the day visiting, and the groom and his best man escorted them home. Mr. Adams taking the bridesmaid, while the groomsman and intended bride drove ahead. At the bride's residence the guests and the minister were assembled, and after the arrival of the would-be bride they waited some time for the coming of the bridesmaid and Mr. Adams.

They did not arrive, however, and on investigation it was learned that the fickle bridegroom had proposed to Miss Terhune on the way to the house. She had accepted him and he had utiilized his old license to marry her. Judge Hampton, whose house they had to pass, performed the ceremony and they returned home.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Duncansville, Blair county, was the scene of another horror on night of 11: A house occupied by two families named Isett and Black took fire from a defective chimney. Mrs. Black was awakened by the crackling of the flames and on investigation discovered the end of the building she occupied to be thoroughly wrapped in flames. Taking her baby in her arms and an older child by the hand she hurried below, in the meantime calling loudly to her two young sons who were sleeping in another room to follow her. On reaching the outside Mrs. Black went to the other end of the building and aroused Mr. Isett's three children—Mr. Black and Mr. Isett were both absent at work—and then returned to see her boys. By this time they had awakened, but were unable to get out of the building and both perished in the flames. The Isett children escaped by jumping from a window.

Early one night last week two masked men entered the house of F. C. Thrail, at Oswego, N. Y., during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Thrail at church. A daughter, aged eighteen years, had just put a younger sister to bed, and sat at the piano playing, when two men appeared in the room. One of them with a drawn knife, seized, and under penalty of death, commanded silence, but said she would not be harmed if she made no outcry. He then cut off her hair and cut her clothing, saying he wanted to be revenged on her father. They took some silverware and left the house without doing the child further harm.

HUGE MASSES OF ICE.

The Celtic's Thrilling Experience of Sixty Hours Among the Bergs.

New York, May 13.

Captain Lord, of the steamer Celtic, which arrived here last night from Leith, makes the following report: On May 6, at 6 a. m., in latitude forty-seven degrees north, longitude forty-seven degrees ten minutes west, we found a solid wall of packed ice, interrupting our forward progress and extended as far as the eye could reach in a north-northwest and south-southeast direction.

We at once decided to look for a passage to the southward. This we did unsuccessfully all day. As we advanced to the south the icebergs became exceedingly numerous. They were from 200 to 800 feet high and of the dimensions of large islands. The weather now become thick with fog, and it was with the utmost difficulty that we could thread our way through them, the man on the lookout no sooner reported one on the star-board bow than he had to repeat his report with one on the port bow, right ahead, etc. Nothwithstanding the utmost caution we got into the outer edge of a field of ice and it was with the greatest difficulty that we were enabled to get out again.

Night now approaching, we at once made up our minds to stop in our present position until daylight. Even now, by some peculiar laws of attraction, we found that the ship and icebergs were desirous of embracing each other and to avoid this we simply had to keep the ship moving ahead and astern all night. At dawn of May 7 we had the satisfaction to see that it was likely to be clear. This gave us a good chance of finding our way to New York. At times we found the ice suddenly veer away, with hopes that we had at last come to the end of our troubles, only to be brought down to the freezing point again when ice would be reported right ahead. We had a companion in our trouble in the shape of the Allen Line steamer Caspian. She appeared to have a goodly number of passengers aboard.

In one hour's steaming at the rate of ten knots we passed 85 icebergs and at one time I counted as many as 52. Towards the close of the day we saw a three-masted schooner under a heavy press of canvass trying to force herself through a strip of heavy field ice. Her captain must have been wonderfully plucky to make the trial, as it was a most venturesome thing to do. At 4 p. m. on the 8th we were again in clear water and steering straight to our port, having been on the alert for 60 hours.

I have never in all my experience at sea known the ice to be so thick and to cover so large an area of water. The number of icebergs passed, at the lowest estimate, must have gone into the thousands.

The "North American Review" concludes its seventieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor influence, nor a more brilliant staff of contributors. This number discusses seven topics of vital public interest by no less than fourteen eminent writers, not including the short contributions in "Comments." "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" is answered, pro and con, by three distinguished economists, Sumner, Laughlin and Walker, representing Yale and Harvard Colleges, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "The Tardiness of Justice" is discussed by Judge W. L. Learned, and "Prohibition in Politics" by Gail Hamilton; "The Swearing Habit" by E. P. Whipple, and "French Spoliation Claims" by Edward Everett. The policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward Public Schools is assailed in a learned essay by a new polemic, Mr. M. C. O'Bryen, of North Carolina, and defended by Bishop Keane, of Virginia, with equal erudition. It is a most interesting double presentation of an inpending issue. "How Shall Women Dress?" is answered by Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Dr. Kate J. Jackson, and Mrs. E. M. King, the English leader of the dress reform movement.

A PANAMA MASSACRE.

Sleeping Jamaicans Ruthlessly Slaughtered by Columbian Troops.

Panama, May 5.—On Sunday night a fracas occurred between some Jamaicans and national soldiers at Culebra. The latter were disarmed, and afterwards retired. After procuring reinforcements they returned and broke into the barracks where the Jamaicans were sleeping, and in the most barbarous manner, killed twenty-five of them and wounded twenty others. Only one Columbian was killed and none were wounded. The Jamaicans are leaving in great numbers. Their departure will delay the work on the canal.

CUTTING OFF A BOY'S TOES WITH A PAIR OF SHEARS.

Williamsport, May 4.—Casper Huggler, the fiend, who has been imprisoned for starving an eight year old son all winter until he weighed but 20 ponnds, was taken from prison to-day and given a hearing on a new charge. The information at the Alderman's office charges that on April 2 Huggler maliciously cut off the toes of his son's foot with a pair of shears. He was held in $500 on this charge, making a thousand in all, and was remanded.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

London, May 1.—An agreement has been concluded between the English and Turkish governments, by which the latter will allow the vessels of the former to pass through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia. In return for this favor, Turkey will be allowed to send an expedition to occupy the Soudan by the way of Suakim, and England will restore Cyprus to Turkey at the end of five years, and guarantee the integrity of the states of the porte.

THE MORMON PROTEST.

Complaining That the Edmunds Law is Not Fairly Administered.

Washington, May 13.—Congregational Delegate John T. Caine, of Utah; Mr. J. W. Taylor, son of the president of the Mormon Church, and Mr. John Q. Cannon, son of Ex-Congressman Cannon, who compose the delegation sent by the Mormon Church to lay before the President a statement of the grievances of the Mormons against the action of Federal officials, called by appointment at the Executive Mansion this morning and were received by the President. Mr. Caine read an address in which a protest is made regarding the manner in which the Edmunds law is enforced. They maintain that they ought not to be made the victims of special legislation enacted under the form of general laws. The act of Congress punishing by fine and imprisonment unlawful cohabitation is unquestionably a general law, applying alike to all the inhabitants of the territory over which the United States claim exclusive jurisdiction. It must have intended to suppress vice and immorality as well as to punish Mormons who maintained material relations with their plural wives. But the prosecuting officers in Utah have declared this law was not made to be applied to non-Mormons, and the courts have held this to be the fair and rightful interpretation of the unlawful cohabitation act. They have, moreover, held that Mormons who have maintained the offspring of their plural marriages and recognized as their wives the women espoused before the passage of the Edmunds law were guilty of its violation, and upon this ruling men have been condemned and sentenced and are now undergoing punishment, although they were ready and offered to prove that they had not "cohabited with more than one woman." Very recently a man who confessed to having seduced his wife's sister was arrested upon unlawful cohabitation, but was upon habeas corpus proceeding released—set free by the Chief Justice of the Territory, who held that the Edmunds law was not intended to and did not apply to such cases. It is probably needless to add that the accused in this case was not a Mormon.

The address protests also against the breaking up of family relations formed previous to the passage of the Edmunds law and the depriving of women and children of the support and protection of their husbands and fathers, and against the prosecution of persons, many of whom are infirm and aged, who entered into plural marriages before it was declared a crime and have never violated any law. It asks for the appointment by the President of a commission to fairly and thorougoly investigate the Utah situation.

The President listened courteously and attentively to the address, and upon its conclusion said: "Well, gentlemen, so far, of course, as the Edmunds law was concerned, I had nothing to do with that. Of course, it is my duty see that it is inforced, as well as all other laws. You are entitled to fair consideration and to have the law impartially administered as you ask, and so far as any appointments which I shall make are concerned I will endeavor to give you the character of men who will see that the law is impartially administered. I hope soon to be able to get at these matters, but it will require a little time."

The President's face broke into a smile as he concluded, "I wish you out there could be like the rest of us."

"All we ask," rejoined Mr. Caine, "is that the law shall be impartially administered."

"You are entitled to that," said the President, "and so far as I am concerned I shall see that it is so. I will give these matters my attention as early as possible."

A WHOLESALE RAID BY BURGLARS.

Huntingdon, May 11.—Eight dwellings in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, were entered and robbed by burglars on Saturday night. Last night some train men on the Pennsylvania road saw a light in a vacant school house below the town, and on going to it three or four men jumped from a rear window, ran into the woods and escaped. The door was then broken open and a great quantity of stolen goods, consisting of silverware, table linen, household utensils of all kinds, bread, butter, meat and other articles were found. The place seemed to be a general receptacle for the plunder of the thieves. The goods were put on the train and taken to Altoona and will be returned to the owners.

NINETEEN DAYS ON AN ICE-FLOE.

St. Johns, May 9.—The Newfoundland sealer Young Prince came into collision with an iceberg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 19th ultimo. She sank almost immediately, barely giving the crew time to save provisions and clothing. The crew, numbering 32 men, lived on the ice-floe for nineteen days, subjected to the rigors of the weather. Yesterday they were descried by the French brig Etoile des Mers and were all landed in good condition at St. Pierre.

FIRES IN MICHIGAN LUMBER YARDS.

Geoda, Michigan, May 17.—Fire broke out in Thompson & Co.'s mill this afternoon, and was not checked until five million feet of lumber had been destroyed. Loss, $50,000, which falls on eight different owners.

Shortly after this fire was under control, another broke out on the immense docks of the Ausable company containing 15,000,000 feet of lumber and a mill valued at $100,000.

Frank Kubechech, living ten miles from Carlinville, Ill., quarrelled with his wife the other evening and beat her over the head with a club until she was insensible. Thinking he had killed her, he took his shot gun, placed the muzzle under his chin and blew the top of his head off. The woman will probably die. The Tne couple had been married twenty-seven years.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

No longer, rose embowered and bright,
Pale memory flings her portals free
To fairy scenes of golden light
And sparkles of the summer sea.
The arches green are overgrown,
The trellised vines are sere and thin,
Where through the vision marks alone
The shadows of the Might Have Been.

Where once the jocund hours in troops
Sped lightly on, with jest and laugh,
The pilgrim form of sorrows stoops,
And falters on his feeble staff.
Dark troubled care a-muttering sits,
And folly, hand in hand with sin,
Now ghost-like o'er the threshold flits,
To mock us with the Might Have Been.

From ruined tower and shattered fane,
Regret, the solemn raven croaks,
And bat-winged messengers of pain,
Beat the dull air with ceaseless strokes,
The fatal gulfs we blindly crossed
Again in all their woe are seen,
And phantoms of the loved and lost
Smile sadly from the Might Have Been.

Close, Memory, close thy portals gray,
And o'er my soul oblivion cast,
Or send dark tears to blot away
The vistas of the bitter past!
Wild, wild regrets, but all in vain,
For that surcasse we ne'er may win!
Oh, speechless heritage of pain—
The anguish of the Might Have Been.

IT COULD NOT BE WORSE.

"Your last day? Dear, dear! Must you go to-day, Harvey?" said Mrs. Seely, looking across the breakfast-table at her son with affectionate concern.

And her daughters, Kitty and Margery, echoed her words.

"Couldn't you have got off with another week?" said his father, breaking his hot roll carefully, "now that you're a partner, though——"

"Now that I'm a partner, it's hard work getting off," responded Harvey Seely; "it was all I could do; in fact—"

He paused suddenly.

"What was all you could do?" inquired Kitty.

"Well," said Harvey, laying down his knife and fork, with a beaming smile, "here goes! Here's the news I've been saving up for you till the last, from a natural modesty. It was all I could do to get things arranged so that I could go on my wedding trip, a month hence. I am going to be married."

Kitty's spoon fell into her saucer with a clatter, and Mr. Seely dropped his roll hastily.

"Married!" said Margery breathlessly.

Mrs. Seely alone remained calm.

She rolled up her napkin and put it in its ring, and looked at her son through her gold-rimmed glasses composedly.

She felt, however, that this was an important crisis.

When Harvey—their only son—had, with commendable independence, left his pleasant home to "get a start" in the neighboring city, they had all expected great things of him.

He would be rapidly successful; he would distinguish himself in the profession he had chosen and amasses a fortune; and he would woo and win some sweet young girl, with a long row of ancestors—the Seelys, being themselves a good old family, were great respecters of blue blood—a host of accomplishments, and a heavy dowry.

Their hopes had seemed likely to be fulfilled. Harvey had proved himself possessed of remarkable business qualities; he had risen quickly, and had recently exceeded their wildest ambitions by being made a junior partner of his firm.

All that now remained to be desired was his safe conquest of the beautiful and aristocratic young person of their dreams, with her many talents and her substantial inheritance.

It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the girls were trembling with eagerness; that Mr. Seely fumbled with his watch-chain in nervous suspense, and that Mrs. Seely opened her lips twice before she found strength to propound that all important question:

"Who is she?"

"She is Miss Dora Berdan, at present," said Harvey smilingly.

"Berdan?" Mrs. Seely repeated, and raised her brows inquiringly. "I don't think I have heard of the family."

"Not at all likely," Harvey rejoined. "They are quiet people."

"Berdan!" Mrs. Seely repeated musingly. "No; I have not heard of them. Where do they live?"

"In Weyman street," responded Harvey.

Mrs. Seely fell back in her chair with a little gasp; her husband turned a dismayed face upon his son, and Kitty and Margery gave little screams.

Weyman street! It was miles from the regions of aristocracy; it was peopled with working-girls, with seamstresses, and with small shop-keepers; with street venders, and old apple-women, for all the Seelys knew.

"Not Weyman street, Harvey?" said his father appealingly.

"Certainly—Weyman street," Harvey repeated.

"But she is not—she cannot be of good family, living in Weyman street?" said Mrs. Seely anxiously.

"The family is quite respectable," her son responded quietly. Dora's mother is a widow. She sews for a lace-goods house, and Dora has been assistant book-keeper in our establishment; that is how I met her."

Mrs. Seely groaned.

"A book-keeper—a seamstress!" she ejaculated. "Oh, Harvey, you could not have done worse!"

"A penniless girl?" said his father solemnly; "and after all we have hoped for you! No; it could not be worse."

"A common working girl," said Kitty in a choking voice, "and everybody will know it! Oh, Harvey, it couldn't be worse."

The young man looked from one to another in astonishment, hurt, and half contemptuous silence.

Margery turned to him, with a gentle sympathy mingling with the dismay in her face.

"Perhaps," she said, hopefully; "perhaps there is something to make up? Perhaps she is a wonderful beauty, or a great genius, or something?"

Harvey gave her a grateful smile.

"I think her pretty, of course," he said; "but I suppose that's because I'm fond of her. I don't think she would be called a beauty. And as for genius—she's very clever at accounts; but she doesn't sing, or paint, or anything of that sort. She's never had the time or money for such things, poor girl!"

But Margery had turned away with an impatient gesture.

"There is nothing, then," she said, despairingly; "no; it couldn't be worse.'

Harvey rose from his seat, with an energy which set the bell in the castor tingling.

"This is absurd!" he said indignantly—"It is more than absurd; it is unjust and narrow-minned, How sensible—presumably sensible people," Harvey corrected rather bitterly, "can say, in regard to a person they have never seen, 'that it could not be worse,' is past my comprehension."

"We will not talk of it," said Mrs. Seely, holding up a restraining hand. "Discussion will not mend matters, and you are to be married next month?"

"On the ninth," Harvey rejoined. "Of course you will all be there?" he added rather dubiously,

"By no means," said his father shortly.

"You could hardly expect it," said Mrs. Seely reproachfully,

"Very well; if Mohammed won't come—' you've heard the observation. We shall pay you a visit immediately on our return from our wedding tour, with your kind permission. You must know Dora."

When he left the house an hour later, he had the required permission.

His mother and the girls had even kissed him good-bye, in an injured and reproaching way, and his father had shaken hands coolly.

But his ears still rang with that odious assertion, "It could not be worse!" and he was thoughtful all the way back to the city.

* * * * * * *

The Seelys were in a state of subdued excitement.

Harveys wedding-tour was completed and they had received a telegram that afternoon to the effect that he would be "on hand" to-night with his wife.

The dining-room table was set for dinner; and Mrs. Seely wandered from one end of it to the other nervously.

Her husband sat under the chandelier with his evening paper, but he was not reading it; Kitty and Margery fluttered about uneasily, watching through the window for the return of the carriage from the station.

"I hope," said Margery with a nervous attempt at cheerfulness, "that she will be barely decent—presentable. Think of the people who will call! I hope she won't be worse than we're prepared to see her.

"She couldn't be," said Mrs. Seely dismally.

There was a roll of wheels, and the twinkle of the carriage-lamp at the door, and the bell rang sharply.

Kitty and Margery clasped hands in sympathetic agitation; Mr. Seely dropped his paper and rose; and Mrs. Seely advanced toward the hall door with dignity.

It opened wide before she could reach it, and Harvey entered, his face suffused with genial blissful smiles.

"This is my wife," he said proudly; "my mother, Dora; my father, my sisters, Kitty and Margery.

And with a caressing touch, he took her by the hand, and led her forward among them—

What!

Mr. Seely gazed at the apparition with startling eyes; Mrs. Seely dropped the hand she had started to hold out, with her face growing ashy; and Kitty and Margery gasped.

For what they saw was a woman of apparently forty years, with a face powdered and painted in the most unblushing manner, with thin grey hair crimped over a wrinkled forehead in a sickening affectation of youthfulness, and with a diminutive gaily-trimmed bonnet perched thereon, with an affected, mincing gait, and a simpering smile.

"This is my wife," Harvey repeated; "have you no welcome for her?"

The bride tittered.

"Mebbe she thinks I ain't good enough for 'em, dear?" she observed tartly.

"Impossible, my pet," Harvey responded, and patted her falsely bloom-cheek affectionately; "besides, if you were but a shadow—a caricature of your own beautiful self, they would not have been surprised. They were prepared for the worst."

He looked at his horrified relatives meaningly.

The truth of his words flashed over them.

"Yes, they had all said repeatedly, "it could not be worse." But this wretched, wrinkled, bedizened creature—had they dreamed of this?

Harvey watched them with an undisturbed smile—his father, turning away at last, and rubbing his forehead with his handkerchief weakly; Mrs. Seely, gazing at her daughter-in-law with a dreadful fascination, and the girls, sinking into chairs in dismayed silence.

"Well, mother," said Harvey lightly, "of course a new addition to the family is an object of interest; but don't forget that I have an appetite, and getting married has rather improved it. Take off your bonnet, my dear. Here, Kitty.

Kitty came forward with a set face and tightly-closed lips, to receive the marvelous combination of beads and silk flowers held out to her with a disgusting air of sprightliness. She was afraid to trust herself to speak.

Poor Mrs. Seely, sick at heart, had made her way to the bell and rang it, and dinner came down presently.

"Turtle soup!" the bride observed, looking around the table with a girlish smile; "ain't nothing I admire so! Just pass that celery, father-in-law. Delicious! ain't it, darling."

"Extremely, my dear," said the bride-groom complacently.

Ignorant and vulgar! What dreadful thing would they discover next,

It was an evening they never forgot. The unfortunate parents sat with pale faces and unsteady hands, staring into their empty plates, or looking at each other with fresh horror at each simpering, senseless, ungrammatical remark of their terrible daughter-in-law.

Kitty and Margery excused themselves during the second course, and flew to their rooms to cry themselves to sleep in an agony of dismay and mortification.

"I shant think of settin' up," said the bride, rising from the table with an apologetic giggle, and with the last dessert held aloft. "I'm too wore out. If anybody calls—of course, everybody will call—just tell 'em I'll see 'em to-morrow. Come on, dear."

And she tripped upstairs, with a juvenile nod over her shoulder, and with her beaming young husband following.

Mrs. Seely wrung her hands despairingly.

"We said it could not be worse," she said faintly. "But this! How shall we endure it?"

"I shall not endure it," said her husband; his face had grown almost careworn during the last two hours. "I shall send them packing to-morro; and if ever he enters my house again—"

He brought his hand down on the table threateningly.

"But that will not help matters," said his wife miserably. "He is ruined; we are disgraced, and everybody will know it."

There was a silence.

"I had pictured her to myself," said Mrs. Seely, beginning to sob, "as a young girl—a person of suitable age for my poor misguided boy, decently educated, and at least a lady. And even then, when I did not doubt that it was such a one he had chosen, I thought myself the most unhappy creature in the world, because—because she had no wealth and an old name. Surely it is a judgement upon us. Oh, was there ever so dreadful a thing?"

"Probably not," said her husband grimly.

It was a solemn group which waited in the dining-room, next morning, for the appearance of the newly-wedded couple.

There were marks of a tossing night on every face—in troubled brows, swollen lids and pale cheeks—and a general gloom prevailed.

Mr. Seely stood in front of the fireplace, watching the door with a stern face. He was master in his own house at least, and he was determined that it should not be disgraced by his son's wife for another hour.

"Please get them away before anyone comes, papa," said Kitty. "It would be dreadful if anyone were to see her!"

"Dreadful!" Margery echoed with a groan.

There were footsteps on the stairs.

Mrs. Seely turned with a shiver, and the girls caught their breath.

The door opened.

The waiting group looked up slowly—Would she not be still more terrible in the broad daylight—that artificial, simpering horror?"

But it was not the sight they were prepared to see, which the open door disclosed; it was not a painted, powdered semblance of a woman who came in slowly, with a timid smile and downcast eyes,

"It was a slender, sweet-faced young girl, with shining brown hair crowning a charming head, peachy cheeks, in which the color came and went, and soft darh eyes, which studied the carpet in pretty timidity; with dainty-slippered feet, and a lace-trimmed wrapper, fitting snugly to a perfect form.

'Good morning," she said gently.

Harvey followed her closely.

"Well, Dora," he said, looking from one to another of his speechless relatives quizzically, "they don't seem inclined to speak to you."

But Margery had come towards her hastily, and seized both her soft hands in her own.

"Was it you all the time?" she cried joyfully. "And the grey hair was false, and the wrinkles were put on, and all that dreadful powder? Oh, Harvey, how could you?"

"I begged him not to," said the pretty bride, raising her dark eyes sweetly. "I told him that it was cruel; and such a time as I had, saying all those shocking things he had taught me, and keeping my wig straight, and trying not to laugh! Will you ever forgive us?"

"Forgive you! Oh, my dear girl!" cried Mrs. Seely incoherently.

And she hurried forward with a sob of joy, and embraced her daughter-in-law daily.

"It was rather rough," said Harvey gaily. "I felt like a villain when I saw the way you all took it. But you know what you said, every one of you—that it "couldn't be worse.' I thought I'd just demonstrate to you that it could. Dora is nineteen instead of forty; she can speak correctly when she makes an effort; and I can heartily recommend her for a willing and obliging, good-tempered and thoroughly capable girl—the sweetest in the world, in fact."

Mr. Seely left the fireplace and came and clasped his daughter-in-law in his arms, with a beaming face, and Kitty kissed her effusively.

"It was a dreadful lesson," said Mrs. Seely, looking up with a tearful smile; "but I am afraid we needed it—my son."

The beauty of morocco leather may be quite restored by varnishing with the white of an egg.

Strong carbolic acid is a powerful poison when externally applied. A man recently, while carrying a pound of it in a bottle in his pocket, broke the glass. The acid ran over the surface of one leg. He experienced little pain, but died within two hours of the accident. The acid paralyzed his nerves.

Recent experiments of Dr. Roscoe on Cape diamonds have a scientific interest, says Engineering, in connection with the equivalent of carbon. Following the method adopted by Dumas, the eminent French chemist, in 1840, he burned Cape diamonds in oxygen, and found that they contain no trace of hydrogen. They include, however, some traces of a non-combustible ash. Apart from this the diamond appears to be pure carbon. The results of six experiments made by Professor Roscoe are identical with those obtained by M. Dumas from Brazil diamonds. He finds that if the equivalent of oxygen is represented by 15.96, carbon becomes 11.07; and M. Dumas points out if the equivalent of oxygen is roundly taken at 16, that of carbon becomes 12.002.

Saved by a Day.

I had only one hour—only one hour to be Norah Glennie. At the time the clock struck 10 I should be Norah Mapleson—a wife, a true wife to a true husband. I re-arrange my dress with feverish haste. I only stop to drink a cup of milk ere I leave the house, just in time to catch the train as it passes our station.

Once more my hands are clasped in his. We say no word; only hurry through the sleepy streets till we enter the dingy office, where, by some strange method, we are made man and wife. All is a dream to me. I have only my uncle, and he is lying bedridden at Norlington farm. How could he be here? The only thing that seems real to me is the shining ring on my finger.

"Don't be so distressed, my darling! Don't look so or I cannot bear it."

I draw a deep breath; I stretch out my hand a little wildly, I suppose, for he takes it firmly in his and lays it on his arm as he hurries me through the streets back again in the direction of the railway station. Once more we are in the train.

"Mine—mine forever! I do not fear the future now!" is all my husband says, but there is a world of love in his eyes.

Poor William! In a week's time he will be on the ocean, and we will have parted for many months—perhaps years. I get out of the train alone, as he is going on some business two stations further on, then he will come back for the rest of the week to the farm.

"Before you go into his room, wife, darling, you will take it off," and he touches my finger, on which the bright new wedding-ring glitters.

"I cannot!" I cry, shuddering. "It is unlucky to remove a wedding ring."

"But, my darling, his sharp eyes will ——"

The train goes on and I am alone. I see his face looking at me from the window alarmed and anxious, but I nod reassuringly and he smiles.

It causes no remark that I have been out so early this morning, for everything lately is so upset by reason of my uncle's illness and William's near departure.

About my ring. I must hide it; but I cannot take it off. I hurry up into my room and hurriedly turn over the contents of an old musty dressing-case that had been my father's. Where can it be? That old garnet ring, with the queer undergroove in it, that I feel sure will let this thin wedding ring into it, and so keep my secret from prying eyes. Ah! with hot, trembling fingers I find it; it does exactly as I thought it would do. With that broad old ring always on I need fear no discovery.

During the day my old uncle is taken much worse, and he will let no one come near him but me. William comes in and out of the room, but I am tied to it all the day, till toward evening uncle falls into a deep sleep and I can safely leave him with his nurse. It was a rambling old house, Norlington Farm, and it had been my only home for nearly seven years, all of which time William Mapleson had lived as my uncle's steward and helper under the same roof.

It had been a hard, self-denying life for him, perhaps; but for me—or rather for his love for me—he would never have borne it. Till latterly the hard old man had never discovered our love, and when he had there was no more peace for us under his roof. He had raged and stormed, declared that no niece of his should marry William Mapleson, on pain of disinheritance.

I had been weak and helpless, alone in the world, not very strong in health, when he came to my father's funeral, and after paying all expenses had simply said: "Now go and pack up your kit. You must come with me to Norlington Farm. Can't say, I'm sure, what old Betty will say, but there's nothing else, as I see, to be done. Remember, my girl, 'tis not a lady's life I am offering you; but I suppose you are not too fine a lady to know what work means?"

If I had been then, all was corrected by now. During these seven years I have worked hard and lived hard. Yet there are those who say old Peter Glennie is worth half a million of money.

My golden week of happiness is gone, but although William is gone I am strangely content.

I do not regret the step I have taken. Since the morning after my marriage my uncle had been better and quieter. Old Mr. Baines, the lawyer, had been with him a full hour that morning, and old Jenkins had been called into his room to sign his name to some document, together with the hired nurse.

"He's a miserable old man," she said to me that same day. "I suppose it is his will we signed. What a grudge he seems to have against marriage. He growls continually in his sleep about fools getting married."

He had called her at this moment, and I was left alone to overhear a conversation between old Jenkins and Betty, who, being both deaf, were talking over the same matter in the kitchen.

"Ah, well, Betty, it's a hard day for the farm when William goes away; an' how'll the old master do wi' a new steward at his toime o' life I wonder?"

"He knows what he's about, never you fear. Do'ee think for a moment as how he don't know a-letting him go is the on'y way o' preventin' a marriage between he and Miss Norah? Ha! ha! ha!"

As I hear her cunning old laugh at my expense I sit hugging my love to my heart.

Old Betty always owed me a grudge for coming to Norlington, although she had been compelled to show me ordinary civility.

How little she knew we were married only yesterday, under her very nose, as it were. So far I have deceived him and the few other people I knew—deceived him through his own hardness. So far as I was concerned I would have told him, only I knew, and my husband knew, that any sudden shock would in all probability kill him.

We should have parted and kept true faith to each other if my strength had not been weakened when that good offer to go to Canada had come so suddenly. Then he had prayed me to marry him before he started, so that if my uncle died I might at once come out to him as his wife.

And now William was gone. The ship had sailed and I was alone, but happier far than if I had denied his prayer.

Since the day after my marriage, when Mr. Baines had been with my uncle, he had been more quiet, but strangely anxious not to let me out of his sight.

All through the week I had not been once out of the house. Of this he seemed to take full care by keeping me near him by every pretense he could think of.

The ship had sailed only one week when my uncle died suddenly, and then on the day of the lonely funeral came the reading of the old miser's will.

I came down with my wedding-ring exposed for the first time. It was noticed at once. Mrs. Baines looked aghast at me. The doctor, who attended my poor uncle, looked horrified, as well he might, knowing that it meant disinheritance if I married.

Old Betty's eyes had a wicked gleam in them as she said: "Perhaps you didn't know, you and William Mapleson, that you'd lose everything if you married?"

"We didn't care to think of it," I said. "I should have sailed with him had not my duty kept me with your master."

At that moment I could not say "my uncle," old Betty looked so malicious.

"And so," she said, "you have gone and lost a fortune—lost a fortune to get married?"

I cannot describe the insolent sneer with which she hissed the words.

"I made his will the 27th of this month, my dear lady, decreeing it so. When were you married?"

"On the 26th, Mr. Baines."

The old gentleman stared at me, then rapidly read the short will.

I was to be disinherited of more than half a million of money if I married after that date—so it was worded.

I was married the day before.

What Is the Soudan?

The name bears different meanings, according as it is used by the Arabs or by the Egyptians. The former apply it to designate the interior of Africa generally, and, following them, the geographers of Europe have given this name to all the countries along the southern edge of the great Sahara, from Senegambia and Sierra Leone on the west, to Darfur on the east. Etymologically, Soudan means simply "the Blacks," and is a corruption of the Arabic name Balad us Sudan, "the country of the Blacks." As employed, however, by the Egyptians, "the Soudan" means not the immense tract of Africa just described, but a tract to the east of it, which comprises the countries, except Abyssinia, on both sides of the Nile, south of the second cataract, which have during the last sixty years been formed into an Egyptian province bearing that name. The dependent province or empire—for, be it understood, the Soudan is not Egypt any more than Algeria is France—comprises much of Nubia, all of Sennaar, all Kordofan and all Darfur.

A report recently made to the British foreign office gave its length from north to south, or from Assouan to the equator, at about 1650 miles, but this makes it begin at the first and not at the second cataract of the Nile; its width, on the same authority, from Massowah, on the Red Sea, to the western limit of the Darfur province, is from 1200 to 1400 miles. It probably, therefore, does not fall far short, if at all, of the dimensions of India. It is inhabited by two totally distinct races. The northern half by almost pure Arabs, most of them nomad tribes, professing some form of Mohammedanism, and the southern half by negroes, who, though officially classed among Mussulmans, are really pagans, and are, roughly speaking, all sedentary and agricultural. Up to 1819 the Soudan was divided into a number of petty kingdoms and chieftaincies; but in that year Muhammed Ali, the then Khedive, sent his son Ismail to conquer the country. From that time to the present the Egyptian have gone on extending the borders of their nominal sovereignty, but have never yet managed to obtain an undisturbed footing in any part of the vast territory they claim. The seat of the provincial government is at Khartoum, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile.

Khartoum can be reached from Cairo, from which it is some 1500 miles distant, by the Nile—the railway stopping short at Assiout, less than 300 miles from Cairo—but the quickest route is by the Red Sea from Suez to Sonakim, which may be regarded as the seaport of the Soudan, and thence by a caravan route of about 280 miles to Berber, where the Nile is touched, and from that point southward for about the same distance to Khartoum.

Quaint Ancient Customs in London.

Recently, after morning service in the Priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, an ancient bequest was carried out under the supervision of the rector and the church wardens, by whom twenty-one new sixpences were placed on a tombstone in the old churchyard, and were picked up by an equal number of poor widows belonging to the parish. This quaint custom has been maintained for a period long anterior to the Protestant Reformation. The money gift has been preserved, although the name of the benefactor has been lost.

Another ancient custom was observed at Allhallows church, Lombard street, where, in accordance with the will of Peter Symonds, which dates so far back as the year 1586, sixty of the younger boys of Christ's hospital attended divine service in the morning, and afterward received a new penny and a bag of raisins. It was stated that this was the two hundred and ninety-first celebration of this quaint ceremony. As a supplement to this bequest, another citizen of London, William Petts, in the year 1692, directed that the minister who preached the sermon on Good Friday should have 20s., the clerk 4s., and the sexton 3s. 6d., besides providing for the distribution of smaller sums of money among the children of the ward and Sunday-schools.

Poisonous Plants.

No country is better supplied with medical as well as poisonous herbs than India. Along waysides and ditches harmless-looking plants flourish abundantly, yet possessing some strange and some the most deadly qualities. It is one of the mysteries of creation how side by side with plants and cereals the most valuable and necessary to life, nature has also scattered abundantly plants so deadly; as if along with an element of good there must also be one of evil. One of the most common plants by ditch side or cactus hedge is the datoora, with its large white flower and leaves resembling the holyhock, and now well known as a valuable medicine for asthma, for which its leaves are used in the shape of cigars or "tobacco." The seeds, on the other hand are a subtle and powerful poison, in small quantities cause temporary insanity, and in large, either permanent injury to the brain or death. By an accident I became aware of the peculiar properties of the datoora. A robbery occurred in a neighboring village, and an alarm spread that this had been effected through the agency of datoora poisoning by an organized gang of robber poisoners. It seems the gang had put up at the village the night before in the guise of travelers, and succeeded in getting on friendly terms with one of the wealthiest families there, whom they entertained to a feast of sweetmeats—the only eatables in which the different castes may join. As night advanced, the family allowed them to put up in their veranda; and when the village was sunk in sleep, the effects of the poisoned sweatmeats gradually placed the house and all it contained at the mercy of the robbers. Next morning when the hue and cry arose in the village, and native inspectors, *thannahdars* and constables had arrived from far and near to investigate the case—and turn to what profit they could the opportunity—they found the family of eight lying helpless and dangerously ill semi-idiotic and unconscious of what had occurred or was going on around them. The house had been ransacked and money dug out of the ground—the native's purse—amounting to about 30,000 rupees; and the suspicion of datoora poisoning was confirmed. No trace of the gang could be found, in spite of the official raids made by the police, and the levy of blackmail on those who could afford to "pay" to escape suspicion. The family gradually recovered to find themselves almost penniless, the time they had been under the poisoning being a blank to them.

Our Foreign-Born Population.

The percentage of inhabitants of foreign birth in 1850 was 9.68; in 1860, 13.16; in 1870, 14 44 in 1880, 13.32. The foreign population reaches its maximum where the general population is densest, along latitude 40 and 41 and longitude 73 and 74. Since 1850 the proportion of Irish in every 10,000 foreigners has fallen from 4,285 to 2,776. The Germans have gained proportionatately. New York stands first in aggregate foreign population, and also first in Irish, German and English population. Pennsylania stands second in aggregate foreign population, Illinois third, and Massachusetts fourth. The increase in Chinese population has not been what might have been expected. In 1850 the Chinese population was 758; in 1860, 38,000; in 1870, 63,000; in 1880, 105,000.

The division of foreign-born inhabitants as regards occupation is interesting. In agriculture 293 Germans engage for every 140 Irish; in personal and professional services, as servants, the proportion stands 218 Germans to 415 Irish. There are few Germans who are textile operatives, but many Irish and more British-Americans. Three times as many Irish as Germans engage in domestic service, althoug there are more Germans than Irish in the country. The total population stands 6 native to 1 foreign.

The criminal proportion stands: Foreign, 13,000; colored, 17,000; native, 30,000. The numerical relation of those born abroad and their children here is as follows: Born abroad, 6,559,679; having one or both parents foreign, 14,922,744. In 1870 there were born abroad, 5,567,229; having one or both parents foreign, 10,892,005. In each nationality there are more children having a foreign father than a foreign mother, due to the larger number of male immigrants.

Clear Headed.

The Count de Montgeas, long attached to the Austrian Legation in London, says that the Duke of Edinburgh is a clear-headed, sagacious and careful man of business. His fortune is not proportionate to his place, and his demands on it are great. Hence the necessity for thrift. This has laid him open to the charge of parsimony; but he is simply wise. There is no real niggardliness about him, as those can attest who have visited him at his house or cruised in his ship.

The Marlin (Tex.) Index reports a newly discovered food for horses in Falls County. In the Brazos bottom grows a weed, in height fifteen or twenty feet, that is said to be almost as nutritious as corn. It is called the "blood-weed," from the fact that when broken there escapes a juice that is almost as red as blood. Many farmers feed their work stock but once a day with corn. The other two meals are made by "staking" on blood-weed. There are many instances where crops are raised by feeding the work stock exclusively on this weed.

The art of making glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the invention, and to apply it to a multitude of important and in some cases indispensable uses. Not many centuries ago window-glass was only found in the houses of the very rich. Its use began in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that Alnwick Castle in 1567 the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows and laid up in safety when the lord was absent.

Does your cream refuse to produce butter, the conditions so far as manipulation is concerned being correct? The fault is probably some one or more cows of the herd. Test the milk separately of any that may be suspected, especially of any one that may be ailing in any way.

Mr. E. B. Hoyt, a mechanical engineer at the New Orleans Exposition, was severely injured by a huge derrick pole falling on his foot. He was conveyed to his residence, and after only three applications of St. Jacob's Oil, all the swelling and pain disappeared, and he resumed his duties.

The old English ivy is an excellent vine for the house—some say the best.

People Going West.

Seeking homes, health, investments, employment or recreation, can obtain maps, descriptive pamphlets and information about cost of tickets, by mail, free, upon application to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska. State where you saw this item and whether you wish to go to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Nevada or California.

In the calling of agriculture it is better to be conservative than radical.

A Man is Doomed,

in popular opinion, when he has Bright's Disease, but since Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has become so well known the cases are rare that it will not immediately relieve and permanently cure.

His Son's Advice.

Newport, Me., May 17, 1883.

"I had weakness of the kidneys and bladder for 12 years. My son, a Lewiston druggist, advised the use of Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. Am now enjoying good health thanks to Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy, which I take pains to recommend."—E. B. Clark, Furniture Dealer, formerly with Maine Central R. R.

If You Question

the wonderful testimonials published by the Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy Co., of Providence, R. I., write to the addresses given enclosing postal or stamp for reply. Send for their illustrated pamphlet of testimonials, giving wonderful cures.

The first planting of peas should be shallow and each successive one deeper.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

It is unwise to kill the heifer calves of finely bred and finest class butter-cows.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Charred grain, either of corn, wheat, oats or buckwheat, is good for fowls occasionally.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Shrubs and trees about a farm house give it a pleasant appearance. Plant them.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Oil of peppermint, not the essence, is good for frost-bites and chilblains.

Skin Diseases.—"Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap," cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, all itching Skin Eruptions. 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Western vigilance committees are making it warm for horse-thieves.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. *Sold only in boxes.*

Alabama is said to be the leading wool-growing State, and Ohio, second.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Gypsy Table.—Cross three broomsticks and fasten them with wire in the center, paint black and varnish, spread even distances and stand on ends. For the top you can use a cheese-box cover or have a carpenter make one to suit you, then cover the top with dark cloth and tack on drapery of the same with brass-headed tacks. Embroider four sprays on the drapery with crewels and trim the edge with fancy gimp, drape in four places and put on satin ribbon bows also a large bow where it is fastened together with wire.

Mantelpiece Ornaments.—Among the devices for mantelpiece ornaments is a lighthouse wrought in copper and carefully elaborated in details, which carries two discs on the lantern, one showing the time, the other the days of the month and the moon's changes. Another idea is the mounting of a gold cage and bird over a clock, the bird flapping its wings through a hidden connection with works on the striking of the hours.

Solid Chunks of Wisdom.

The only answer to all criticism, the true test of all work, is the result, and when Carboline restores the hair we know that it is the best hair renewer.

Cultivation is equally as essential as fertility in the production of large crops.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

More butter is spoiled by being overworked than not being worked enough.

Transparencies are no longer used for sash curtains, as they soil readily, and few curtains are a success after the second washing. In their place India silk is used, as well as silk grenadine and light madras cloths. The silks are by far the best adapted for this purpose, as the texture is soft and pliable and admits of being gracefully draped. The colors are various shades from green to blush red, India reds, olive green, copper, gilt and these blue shades that are seen only in Oriental fabrics. White is to be ignored unless for summer use, and even then dust will discolor it, even if the maid-of-all-work does not leave her finger marks on it every time the panes are wiped off. Ecru is a good shade, as also are pearl, the opal tints and the first four shades of brown and olive.

Pretty Bedcover.—Take a linen sheet or thin counterpane and stitch strips of bright colored chintz upon it lengthwise. Or put them upon the four sides as a border, letting them cross at the corners, with a handsome square in the center. Instead of chintz you can use strips of plain colors, as blue, red, pink or any material that will wash well, and can be stitched on and along the edges. Put long herring-bone stitches of bright scarlet thread for a finish; if you wish it to hang over trim with pretty lace. If to be tucked in, care must be taken to put the strips far enough from the edge to show well when the bed is made.

To clean bottles, cut a new potato into small pieces and put them in the bottle with a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of water. Shake all well together and rinse the bottle with clear water.

Pickled Apples.—Pare and quarter sweet apples, then steam in clear water until a fork can easily pierce them; three pounds of sugar to seven pounds of apples, and spices to suit the taste; heat vinegar enough to cover and pour over them.

Alum water will restore most all faded colors; brush the faded article thoroughly to free from dust, cover it with lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually appear much brighter than before.

An excellent furniture polish for everything but a piano is made by mixing three parts thick alcoholic shellac varnish with one part boiled linseed oil. Shake well and rub briskly while applying.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they *try* to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

Sheep do better in small flocks, and when only a few are sheded together.

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

Before the sheep are turned on the pastures they should be tagged closely.

* * * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Increase the ventilation of your stables as the weather grows milder.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Grow and use more fruit and vegetables and "less hog and hominy."

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

For growing calves scalded milk may have oatmeal added to it.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15&25c.

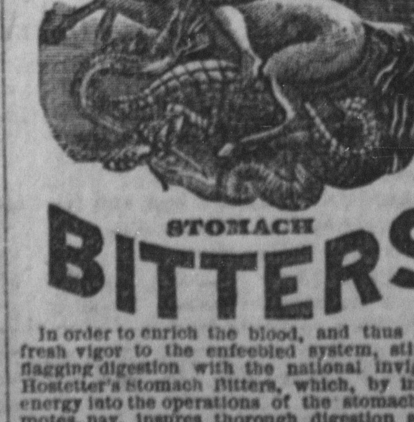
The first duties of every man are the duties of home; and he who neglects them cannot be supposed well to regard any other.

St. Bernard Vegetabe Pills.



Warranted Purely Vegetable. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent free. Address P. Neustaedter & Co., 83 Mercer St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to the enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain in appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is, moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm

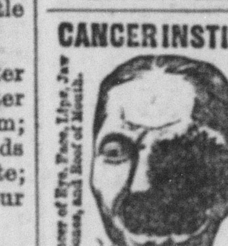


when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. It is NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF. A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

HAY-FEVER

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CANCER INSTITUTE



Cancer of Eye, Face, Lips, Jaw Bones, and Roof of Mouth. WAS CURED

Prof. Kline, by his lectures, investigations, scientific treatments and immense practice, stands pre-eminently unrivaled, and is acknowledged authority on Cancer and its kindred. The most extraordinary cures by his great *Chemical Cancer Antidotes* are recorded. *No knife, caustics, loss of blood or fearful treatments* required in removing the largest of Cancers or Tumors. For particulars, send for free treatise or call on DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Agents Wanted, Gentlemen or Ladies, for "*Houghtaling's Hand Book of useful Information*," and for "*Houghtaling's Salary List of United States Officials*." Over 300,000 already sold. $5 to $15 a day made. Sample copies of books and terms to agents by mail, on receipt of 50c. in 1 or 2c. stamps. Stamps returned if you do not take agency on return of books. Address C. E. Houghtaling, 70 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

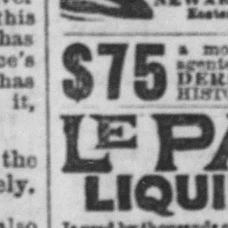
CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy

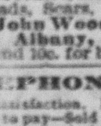
Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.



ALL RIGHT Self-Feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER. The best in the world. Knife is Steel, tempered, and fastened to lever with three bolts; it can be easily taken off to sharpen. Length of cut is regulated by lever to which knife is bolted. The higher lever is raised the longer it cuts. All warranted. Illustrated circular mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

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LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE



Is used by thousands of first class Manufacturers and Mechanics on their best work. Received GOLD MEDAL, London, '83. Pronounced *strongest glue known*. Send card of dealer who does not keep it, with five 2c stamps for SAMPLE CAN FREE. TESTED TO OVER 1600 LBS TO SQ. INCH. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.



ALL IMPERFECTIONS of the Face, Hands & Feet, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Freckles, Moth, Red Nose, Acne, Bl'k Heads, Scars, Pitting and treatment. Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Established 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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Gives splendid satisfaction. No exorbitant rental fee to pay—Sold outright and *guaranteed* to work nicely on lines within its compass (2 miles), or money refunded. Constructed on new and scientific principles; works entirely by vibration. Two or three months' rental fee to the Bell Telephone will buy outright a complete private line. It is the only PRACTICAL and RELIABLE non-electric Telephone made, and warranted to give satisfaction, *or money refunded.* AGENTS can make immense profits and get all the work they can do. No previous experience required. Where I have no agents Telephones may be ordered direct for private use. Circulars free. H. T. JOHNSON, 102 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED RELIABLE SALESMEN

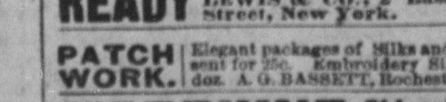
To introduce and sell the trade the well-known and celebrated Cigars of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY. Liberal arrangements. SALARY or COMMISSION paid to the right man. For further particulars and terms address, at once, The New York & Havana Cigar Co., 57 Broadway, New York.

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Lying Agents can't SELL and tell the truth about JONES. Put your lies on paper and sign if you dare. U. S. STANDARD $60. 5 TON WAGON SCALES. Beam Box, Tare Beam Freight Paid. Free Price List. Every Size. address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

$75 A MONTH and expenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly. Expenses in advance. Full particulars FREE. We mean what we say. Standard Silver Ware Co., Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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NOW READY Instruction Book on art of making Paper Flowers and Tissue-Paper Fancy Work for home decorations. Tissues and Flower Materials sold. Book and price list mailed, 10 cts. LEWIS & CO., 2 East 14th Street, New York.

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MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN. Jefferson, Wisconsin

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RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Meyer, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; at 2722 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M., also Sundays

SCROFULA

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as Scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and the intensity of their gratitude when they find a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of Hood's Sarsaparilla in eradicating every form of Scrofula has been so clearly and fully demonstrated that it leaves no doubt that it is the greatest medical discovery of this generation. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Pertinent Facts for All.

An Atlanta (Ga.) sight, the other day, was a cart drawn by two tame alligators.

They are sold on their merits. That they cure Lame Back, Stitches, Pleurisy, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest, Crick, Rheumatism and strengthen weak parts is amply proven by the testimony of thousands. Ask for a *Hop Porous Plaster.* 25c.

Wind puffs up empty bladders; opinion, fools.—*Socrates.*

How is your back? Does it ache? Tell all who suffer from Backache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swollen Joints, or Muscles, Lame Side or Hip, Crick, Wrenches, Kidney Troubles, Sciatica or soreness in any part, the *Hop Plaster* is offered as a certain cure. The virtues of fresh Hops with Pitch and Gums. A wonderful strengthening *Porous Plaster.* 25c. or 5 for $1.00, any dealer or by mail. Insist on having it. Hop Plaster Co., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Last year $837,000 worth of chewing gum was sold in the United States.

The household remedy. *Hop Porous Plasters* for Aches, Strains, Pains, Bruises, Stitches, Crick, Lameness or Soreness in any part. Magic in action. 25c.

Sheep placed on Key West Island lose their wool in the second year.

So unlike all others, after using the *Hop Porous Plaster* you will have no other kind. They are clean, neat, possess real merit and never fail. Only 25c., at any drug store.

It is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be produced from acorns.

When you put a *Hop Plaster* over any kind of pain there is no doubt of a cure.

One New York firm handled 350,000 bushels of peanuts last year.

The best external remedy for local or deep-seated pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica and backache: the *Hop Porous Plaster.* Fresh Hops, Pitch and Gums combined. Powerful pain-killer and strengthener. 25c. Everywhere.

A case of surgical instruments was lately found at Pompeii.

A promised relief is offered in the *Hop Porous Plaster* for Backache, Rheumatism, Lame Side or Hip, Kidney troubles or Pain in any part. Clean and quick in action. Sold by druggists. 25c., or 5 for $1.

Men fear old age without being sure of reaching it.—*La Bruyere.*

A gentleman said: "I am a walking advertisement for your *Hop Porous Plaster.* It cured my backache of long standing when everything else failed." 25c., of all druggists.

Mummies are the only well-behaved persons who are now left in Egypt.

Why buy a doubtful thing when thousands of New England people say the *Hop Plaster* is the strongest and best porous plaster made. 25c.

The mean elevation of Colorado is higher than that of any other State or Territory.

She had pain in the small of her back and was cured by a *Hop Porous Plaster.*

Three thousand five hundred pounds of whalebone have been obtained from one whale.

A great many people suffer with soreness in the chest. A *Hop Plaster* applied will cure the pain and strengthen the lungs.

Cast iron transmits sound about fifteen times more quickly than air.

Truth, in a few words: The *Hop Plaster* is the strongest and best porous plaster.

Mind unemployed is mind unenjoyed.—*Bovee.*

You know the power of Hops in cases of pains, aches and nervous weakness? Well, the *Hop Porous Plaster* contains all the virtues of fresh Hops united with Gums and Pitch. Clean, tidy and ready to apply. 25c.

Our life is but the twinkle of a star
In God's eternal day.—*Bayard Taylor.*

"Our family insists on having your *Hop Plasters* always on hand." For sudden pains, weaknesses, and soreness, nothing approaches them in value.

All other goods by Fortune's hand are given;
A wife is the peculiar gift of Heaven.

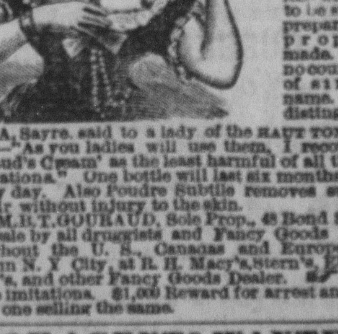
The *Hop Porous Plaster* kills pain, strengthens the parts and builds up new tissues and does it quickly, too. 25c. Druggists.

The ancient ell, a measure, was the length of the arm of Henry I.

Liniments and lotions are dirty things to apply and their effect is only for a moment. Apply a *Hop Porous Plaster.* Clean, sweet and most hearty in action. 25c.

What is the use of suffering with Backache, Pain in the Side or Hip, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney diseases, Crick, Stitches, Swollen and Tired Muscles, Chest and Lung Troubles, or any sort of pain or soreness, either local or deep-seated when a *Hop Plaster* will give instant relief? Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam, and the pain-killing virtues of Hops. The best strengthening plaster ever known. Thousands say so. Sold by all dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1.00. Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.



Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N.Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealer. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for PLATFORM ECHOES or LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart. Now selling by thousands. A bran new book just completed by John B. Gough. Ministers say "Godspeed it." Every one laughs and cries over it. Tens of thousands are waiting for it, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 640 pages. 227 splendid Engravings. Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. 1000 more Agents wanted on Very Special Terms. Send for Circulars, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

CLIMAX GRADE

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N.Y.

AGRICULTURE.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—I thought perhaps it would not be out of place for me to state through your valuable paper the result of an experiment made the last year, and continuing to the present time. In 1880 we had on our farm about 70 hogs, weighing from 80 to 200 pounds, live weight. In the month of September they commenced to show unmistakable evidence of the disease, and as a result about 50 per cent. died, and this after prescribing all the known remedies that could be heard of. With this experience I was better prepared for the return of the disease next year. We commenced the season of 1884 with 27 shoats weighing about 100 pounds each, divide into five different pens. In the month of August the diseases appearing again in its most violent form; in a pen of seven, one was found dead, and two more were unable to walk or eat. The symptoms were all of the cholera character. I immediately gave twenty drops of carbolic acid to each hog and continued this twice daily for two days. The sick ones recovered and no more was seen of the trouble until October, when in another pen one was taken sick, followed immediately by three more. The same remedy was again resorted to and all recovered but one. From that time until all were butchered no more was seen of the disease, but an occasional use of carbolic acid was had as a preventive. This winter, with a lot of seventeen, using no preventive, the disease again made its appearance, but was immediately stopped by the same remedy. For a well-grown hog I would give 20 drops; for one of less size I would give less, using it also occasionally as a deodorizer about the trough and pen.

Salt for Squashes.—There are probably few farmers who have not been perplexed, not to say provoked, at their failure at times to grow squashes. The young plants will start well, grow luxuriantly for a time and then begin to show signs of decay. In most cases this appears to result from the ravages of a sort of maggot or insect that works at the root just below the surface of the ground, and is effectual in causing destruction. We notice in an exchange what is claimed to be a remedy, which is so simple that it is worthy of a trial at least. The writer says: "I put a handful of salt in each hill at the time of planting, and not a vine was touched. They grew splendidly and the squashes grew well through the Winter. One hill was planted without salt and that proved a failure." Farmers will do well to bear the above in mind at the time of planting squashes.

Nasturtiums.—What could be more delightful for table bouquets next summer than an abundance of sweet, pungent and bright-colored nasturtiums? By sowing the seed in any fair bed of soil some time during the Spring they will start up quickly, and produce plants that by Fall will be eight or more feet high. These will yield a great number of fine long-stemmed flowers for months. A mixture of good seed can be bought for about fifteen cents per ounce. Let the children have a bed in which to sow nasturtiums.

Few farmers have the courage, unless driven by necessity, to buy feed to be fed out on the farm. Very possibly they are right in their caution, as they know their stock to be too poor to warrant such expense. Yet the very poorest farmer and the one owning the scrubbiest stock will not hesitate to feed the produce of his own farm until all is gone, and then perhaps dispose of it when stock was gaining fastest and paying best for food consumed.

Cows will readily learn to eat skim milk. There is an advantage in this, for there are times when more milk is produced than can be profitably fed otherwise. Besides, the cows that are taught to eat the greatest variety of food are always the best milkers. But in most places all the skim milk can be more profitably fed to pigs and poultry than to any other stock. Skim milk for hens will set them to laying. It abounds in albumen, from which the white of the egg is formed.

A very common mistake or fault, is committed by farmers in permitting all kinds of stock to run together in one yard or inclosure. Horses, colts—which are frisky creatures—bulls, cows, sheep, pigs and fowls all run in one yard or field. The horses worry the colts; the bulls gore the horses; the pigs worry the cows and sheep, and often destroy the new-born calves and lambs; the fowls and ducks are trampled on and there is a sad time all round. And the farmer—he says he has had bad luck and somehow or other something is always going wrong.

Ashes.—Wood ashes are one of the most valuable fertilizers that a farmer can apply to his soil. For root crops of all kinds, grasses, clover, etc., they will be found just what is needed to stimulate and feed the crop. The ash is the mineral element of any vegetable structure, and, therefore, indispensable to its growth. The farmer who will sell his ashes is actually parting with so much of the fertility of his farm. As an application to reclaim marsh land, the effect of ashes is often wonderful.

Hickory.—An old experienced farmer says that hickory cut in July or August will not become worm-eaten. Oak, chestnut, walnut, or other timber cut from the middle of July to the last of August will last twice as long as when cut in winter. White oak cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through if two feet in diamer, and remain perfectly sound for many years; whereas if cut in winter or spring it will become sap-rotten in a few years.

Always set out a row of evergreens, as well as shade trees along the front of the farm-house, as they add largely to the value of the farm by rendering it more attractive.

It has been ascertained by carefully repeated experiments that the first drawn milk contains 5, the second 8 and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream. Thus a cow three-quarters milked is not half-milked, if butter is the object.

A Dangerous Case.

* * * Rochester, June 1, 1882 "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys.*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children, well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife.

"Sister!

"Mother!

"Or daughter!

"Can be made the picture of health!

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

"*Will you let them suffer?*

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

METAL POISON.

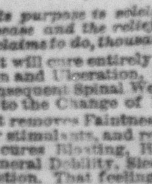
I am a coppersmith by trade, and the small particles of brass and copper from filing got into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole system. Mercury administered brought on rheumatism, and I became a helpless invalid. I took two dozen bottles of Swift's Specific. My legs, arms and hands are all right again. I use them without pain. My restoration is due to S. S. S. Peter E. Love, Augusta, Ga. Jan. 9, 1885.

ULCERS.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with Iodide of Potassium and Mercury, and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure. M. D. Wilson, Gainesville, Ga. Feb. 28, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

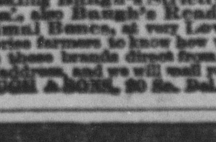
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

BAUGH'S TRADE MARK $25 PHOSPHATE



Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very Low Prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Phosphate Guide. BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. Del. Ave. Philada., Pa.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Not only to the sufferer wasted by disease does Ridge's Food supplement the proper medicine and bring both strength and comfort, but the delicate mother will find in its daily use just what is needed to check and supplement the drain made upon nature's forces. Try it, mothers, and be convinced. Receipes to suit different tastes accompany each can.

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 20, 1885.

THE MURDER OF CARUSO.

Jurado, Arrested in New York, Makes a Confession.

Chicago, May 11.—Augustine Jurado, who was brought back from New York by Detective Bonfield, to answer to the charge of murdering Filippo Caruso, the man who was found dead in a trunk at Pittsburg, is now locked up at the Central station. Last evening Jurado was taken from his cell and conducted to the private office of Lieutenants Shea and Kipley. Detective Bonfield and Officer Morris were also in the room. Morris speaks Italian fluently, and he at once began interpreting for Jurado and the questions asked. As the examination progressed it became evident some startling developments were to be made. Jurado, after much questioning, said that he took the trunk to the depot, and also that he left for New York with Victoria Camirito the next day. When asked whether he knew what was in the trunk he hesitated for some time, and at last endeavored to evade the question. Cornered he finally said he did not know what was in the trunk at the time. More pumping followed, and Jurado broke down and committed himself in several particulars. Morris spoke lower after that, and what he said could not be heard. When Jurado was at last brought out he was evidently very much frightened. The officers were jubilant, and it was said that the "Dago had given himself away completely."

"RIGHT PEART."

"I was right peart till the rheumatiz sot in," said a suffering old man who lived near the swamp. Fact is, wherever you live you can't be "right peart" if you are a victim of this troublesome disease. Captain C. W. Hostenpiller, of Springfield, Ohio, says, "I found great relief from inflammatory rheumatism by using Brown's Iron Bitters." Thousands of other people have found similar relief.

A CLEAN SWEEP PROMISED.

The appointment of Edward Bigler, of Clearfield county, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Allegheny district, is approved by the Penn'a Democrats. Mr. Bigler is regarded in every way fitted to fill the position. He was endorsed by Gov. Curtin, Mr. Randall and most of the Pennsylvania delegation. The appointment of Mr. Bigler is in the line of the President's policy to remove all partisan Republican officials who have made use of their offices to make political capital, and have brought disgrace on the service. It is understood that other removals in Pennsylvania will follow very soon, including Collector Case at Pittsburg.

The President and Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been looking over the list of officials in that branch of the Government service, and have come to the conclusion that nearly all of them can be dispensed with with profit to the service. There will be a pretty clean sweep made of this class of officials as fast as their successors can be determined upon, says a Washington correspondent.

Can you tell who is in the greatest danger of catching any infections or epidemic diseases? "Why," you say, "the person whose blood is in an impure or impoverished condition. Such people take special complaints as dry grass bursts into flames before the sparks of a locomotive. Pure blood is a defence; it means safety, and Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest, safest and surest purifier of the blood. Our chief dangers are within ourselves. may

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Chicago, April 30.—The Louisville express on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago raiload, due here at 8 o'clock, was stopped near Harrodsburg, Indiana, shortly before midnight by a band of masked robbers. The latter were on horseback and compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the engine. Entering the express car, the American Express messenger was covered with revolvers, and refusing to unlock the safe was shot dead. The safe was broken open, but was found to contain but $400. The scene of the robbery is among hills and stone quarries, and is thinly settled

VERY REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest to their great curative powers. Only 50 cents a bottle at J. Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte.

GEN. M'DOWELL DEAD.

San Francisco, May 5.—Brigadier-General Irwin M'Dowell died at midnight last night. His death was due to pylaric diseases of the stomach. He had been in a critical condition for two weeks, being unable to retain any nourishment, and delirious most of the time. General M'Dowell, one of the best military scholars in the army, and one of the most successful of its officers, was born in Franklinton, near Columbus, Ohio, on October 15, 1817.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Take it now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

Altoona, Pa., May 12.—The residence of Samuel Black, at Duncansville, near this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Two children, aged respectively 3 and 8 years, were burned to a crisp.

By land or sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious, and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

MEN OF GREAT STATURE.

It was once a much debated question whether the average human stature had been diminishing or increasing. The praisers of past men and times had no difficulty in imagining that in the earlier periods every man was six feet upwards and every woman five feet ten, and till science came with its measuring apparatus they had the best of the argument. There is little dispute now on the subject, chiefly because statistics, coats of armor and feats of strength have finally settled that, with great exception, men of all places, epochs and breeds have kept very much at the same level. The Hottentot and the Laplander have been always dwarfish, and the Caucasian, through the whole gamut of history, has been handsome and stately. That giants are exceptional in a very peculiar sense is shown by the fact that they grow as often among people not distinguished for more than average stature as among the taller nations. A Scotch professor once fell on the plan of measuring all his students and noting nationalities, so that he might get some idea as to which of the peoples were tallest. He found that Americans, especially those from the West, were first in this odd competition, Irishmen next, the Scotch next, and the English shortest of these four peoples. But it would have been no surprise to him if more men of really gigantic size could be found in England than anywhere else, because no rule of average seems to exist for such products. The Chinese giant Chang could hardly be said to owe his height to any sort of contagion of examples to be met with in the land of the Celestials. Geology has rather refused to allow that there were times when giants formed the rule and not the exception. Those days must have been farther before the flood than naturalists can intellectually focus. It is quite another point whether physical inquiries are at all raised by the prehistoric assumption about a regularly tall section of the human family. There is now little doubt at all that within historical periods the race has kept its uniformity so well, that the rule is only the better established by the occasional appearance of these heroes of the flesh. It is also true that with the aid of modern intellect and appliance there is not at all the old impressiveness in the giant as such. That he needed intellect to be formidable was a great discovery for the normalists. When minds were simpler and less ready of fence, the man above six feet, with or without armor, had a natural supremacy, and his importance increased with the length of leg and arm. On this aristocracy of physical preponderance the sentence of Ichabod has long since been passed, and, like Samsom after his hair was cut off, the giants of civilized life, even if reaching the seventeen feet four inches of the French giant of Angers, are quite like other men in essential significance.

THE KINGS OF LITTLE POPO.

The correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* on the Cameroons River gives some interesting particulars of a visit to four of the African "kings"—Quadjo, Quadjovi, Folli, Ajoada and Lawson—in the Little Popo district. Each of these so-called kings claims to be ruler of the district, and has a number of partisans who profess allegiance to him; but, notwithstanding this rivalry, they usually live at peace with each other. The correspondent's first visit was to Quadjo, an old man nearly 90 years of age, whom he found lying on a bed with the whole of one side of his body paralyzed. He passed the earlier part of his life in Brazil, and has a great reputation on the coast for integrity and energy, but was so prostrated by illness when the correspondent saw him that he could only point with a melancholy look to his paralyzed side. Quadjovi is only a few months younger than Quadjo, and the correspondent had to wait while he was dressing to receive him. His costume was a toga, a white cap like those worn by women in Europe, and on the top of a lilac-covered chimney-pot hat. Notwithstanding this grotesque dress he looked very "dignified," and addressed some very polite questions to his visitor about the health of Emperor William. In the afternoon the correspondent went to Lawson, who received him in a gray hat, a sky-blue toga, top boots and white stockings. He was accompanied by a suit of about thirty negroes, who laughed uproariously when he made a joke. After a conversation, and formal greeting, which consisted mainly in an exchange of compliments, the correspondent proceeded to Gredji, the residence of the fourth "king," Folli Ajoada. He wore a white toga, a night-cap with a white silk hat on it, and Roman sandals on his bare feet. Although it was nearly sunset, Folli Ajoada ordered a tattered umbrella to be opened and held over his head during the interview, and after it was over he treated his visitor to some bottled beer.

The bay of Havana is said, by the geographies, to be the finest in the world. It is in the shape of a man's hand, the opening into the sea corresponding to the wrist, and the fingers being represented by bays or inlets stretching in all directions. But in this magnificent haven there is not and never has been, pier or quay or dock or any place for a vessel to land. All the loading and unloading of passengers, or cattle, is done by means of small lighters.

Embroideries and white goods—German.

—THE—

GOLDSMITH

STEAMSHIP

JUST LANDED AT THE

BEE-HIVE DOCK!

HEAVILY LADENED WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

SWARMS OF PATRONS **BUZZED**

About us all last week, attracted by our elegant display and Sledge-Hammer Bargains.

We want you to continue to come, as we are sure we can suit you.

Nobody need send to the city, thinking to get more fashionable goods or Cheaper.

Inspect our elegant

—Silk Dress Embroideries,—

IN SEVERAL SHADES.

We keep the best $1 Black Silk in America.

BEAUTIFUL HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EXQUISITE LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

CHILDREN'S CAPS.

—KID GLOVES—

IN ALL SHADES.

Fashionable Hosiery

Bee Hive

One Price Stores,

HIGH ST., BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Apr. 6, 1885.

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 46 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 25 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 57 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 35 a m
"	arr at	Erie	6 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 30 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 30 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 05 p m
"	"	Kane	9 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			5 05 p m
EAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 50 p m
"	"	Montandon	6 00 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 20 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 15 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 15 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 16 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	5 45 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 50 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 55 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 17 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 52 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
WMPT ACN	leaves	Renovo	3 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 00 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 50 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	10 25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	10 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 60 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 05 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 50 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD, Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
1 30	10 20	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 50
1 50	10 35	6 00	Lewisburg, arrive	8 55	12 55	5 35
2 15	10 35	7 25	Lewisburg, leave	8 35	12 40	4 50
2 20	10 40	7 30	Fair Grounds	8 30	12 35	4 45
2 30	10 50	7 40	Beihl	8 20	12 24	4 34
2 36	11 00	7 45	Vicksburg	8 15	12 16	4 28
3 00	11 20	8 00	Mifflinburg	8 00	12 00	4 13
3 28		8 22	Milmont	7 40		3 52
3 40		8 33	Laurelton	7 30		3 40
5 00		9 48	Coburn	6 18		2 20
5 30		10 15	Rising Spring	5 50		1 50
		10 39	Centre Hall			1 28
		10 48	Gregg			1 19
		11 00	Linden Hall			1 08
		11 10	Oak Hall			1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 10 a m, and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7.50 p m.

CHAS. F PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't.

GUGGENHEIMER'S.

A fine selection of silk handkerchiefs and gent's neck-wear, for the holidays, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

An immense stock of the best styles youths' and boys' caps, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

Buffalo and wolf robes, lap robes, and horse blankets of all grades, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

A large stock of flanel shirts, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

Hides of all kinds wanted at Guggenheimers, and highest market price in Cash paid for same.

.....o.....

Guggenheimers is the only exclusive cather store in Centre county. 3d'c.tf

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than any thing else in America. All about the $200,000 presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely secured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Win more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine.

TO THE PEOPLE
—o OF o—
POTTER TOWNSHIP:

I will say that I have been urged to enter other business, and in consequence have disposed of my store here to Mrs. M. A. Dinges, having consented to continue the management for four months and if the people appreciate the special advantages that will be offered in that time I will be glad to remain a while longer.

Respectfully,
CLEVAN DINGES.

—o—

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a line of goods at such remarkable low Prices that they will at once attract your attention we ask you to call and see:

3 lbs.	Raisins	$0.25
2 "	French Prunes	.25
3 "	Best Rice	.25
3 "	Shaker Corn	.25
6 "	Oatmeal	.25
5 "	Beans	.25
6 "	Hominy	.25
7 "	Peas	.25
½ "	Best Tea	.25
8 "	Best Rio Coffee	1.00
14 "	Granulated Sugar	1.00
14 "	Soft A. "	1.00
6 "	Dilworth's Coffee	1.00

Calicoes, Muslins, Shirtings, Ginghams, &c., lower than ever.

—o—

Produce wanted in Exchange.

—o—

BANANAS, ORANGES, RAISINS, FIGS, DATES, LEMONS, PRUNES, COCOANUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, FIBERTS, &c.,

and a new line of

FINE CANDIES,

JUST OPENED.

M. A. DINGES.

ABOUT PHOSPHATES

Acidulated S. C. Phosphate Rock is not a complete manure—it is valuable for its soluble Phosphoric Acid only; and contains no Ammonia. It is often called "Soluble Bone," "Mineral Bone," "Fossil Bone," &c.

We are prepared to supply this article at the lowest possible rate, and guarantee 12 to 14 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid.

FARMERS, DO NOT BE DECEIVED

TRADE THE MARK

TWENTY FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE

ADOPTED 1880

Is not South Carolina Rock. It is a true Ammoniated Animal Bone Super-Phosphate. We are the only manufacturers of it, and every bag has our name and address on, also guaranteed analysis. *None other is genuine.*

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia

BAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE

TRADE MARK



Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. It is made from Bones of Cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir and slaughter houses of Philadelphia. We are now selling Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones at very low prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands. We supply fertilizers for all crops. Send your name and address, and we will mail our Phosphate Guide.

BAUCH & SONS, 20 S. Del. Ave, Phila. Pa.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

NEW HOME Sewing Machine



Simple Strong Swift & Sure

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. HAS NO EQUAL NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

CHICAGO ILL. ORANGE MASS. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

J. Q. A. Kennedy, Centre Hall, Ag't.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. HARDWARE

—for—

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO. JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPERS, REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Conklin Farm and Lumber Wagons,

Platform Spring Wagons,

GROCER'S, BAKER'S

and other Delivery Wagons,

Open and Top Buggies,

MOWERS

Hay Tedders, Hay Loaders,

AND OTHER

Farm Implements

SHIPPED TO EVERY BODY'S ORDER ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,

—AT VERY LOW PRICES,—

FROM THE WHOLESALE

Agricultural Implement House

OF

G. W. NICELY,

109 & 111 West 3d St.

Williamsport, Penn'a.

LARGEST AND BEST Selected Stock in Western Penn'a. All Goods Guaranteed.

Every man his own Agent and no Agent's commission to pay.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Telephone connection. 18feb6m

WANTED! Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. SALARIES and expenses paid. Experience not essential. Full instructions given to experienced men. Address, Le CLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. One mile east of Rochester.

D. Z. EVANS, JR.

EVANS BROTHERS,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

56 N. Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.

We refer to the editor of this paper. eow

If you want good shoulder braces, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and at reasonable prices, go to the Centre Hall drug store. J. D. MURRAY, 11jun tf Druggist.

HELP for the working people. Send 10 cts postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED. A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our **New Fruits and Specialties!** together with a full line of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. LIVE, ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms address, giving full name, age and reference, Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Penn'a.

C. Dreisbach,

LEWISBURG, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Saddlery and Carriage Material,

—Blacksmith Supplies,—

Oils, Paints, Window Glass.

LARGEST STOCK IN CENTRAL PENN'A.

18feb6m

New Arrival of Goods

AT NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

NOTIONS, HATS & CPS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE.

OILS AND PAINTS, GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE, GROCERIES.

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS, EVERYTHING

KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS,

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.

Teachers Make $70 to $150 per month selling our STANDARD BOOKS & BIBLES. Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address, J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

—LORILLARD'S CLIMAX—

PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered? eaug y.

Cards—Attorneys.

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DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL. D. J. MEYER, Prop'r. FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM. Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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SPRING MILLS HOUSE. On L. & T. R. R, FINE SUMMER RESORT. Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality. TERMS REASONABLE. J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA may1

CAMERON HOUSE, LEWISBURG, PENN'A. STETTLER & CODER.....Proprietors. SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY. Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. lap.y

J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa., Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may7 tf

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; JAS. A. BEAVER, President, J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL, PA. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. WM. WOLF, President W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the Kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark — QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

— THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD

9 TIMES OUT OF 10

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

CURES

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

99 TIMES OUT OF 100

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

CURES

A Cold or a Hoarseness.

19 TIMES OUT OF 20

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

CURES

Asthma and Diphtheria.

49 TIMES OUT OF 50

Thomas' Eclectric Oil

CURES

Croup and Affections of the Throat.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.

Catarrh has become so prevalent that scarcely a family is exempt, and it is truly the bane of the American race. So many preparations are in the market that *do not cure*, that a *Positive, Sure*, and

NEVER-FAILING CURE

will be welcomed by all. KELLER'S Catarrh Remedy and Blood Purifier has NEVER failed in a single case where directions are followed. It strikes at the root of the disease, and eliminates the poison from the blood. Its success has been wonderful and sales immense. All that is asked for it is a trial. The most obstinate and long-standing cases yield readily to this remedy. *It is perfectly harmless.* Price $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Upon receipt of $5 by Sam'l F. Keller & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent by express, prepaid. *Take no other, for it* is the only preparation that *reaches the seat of the disease* and **Cures.** Send for circular (or ask your druggist for one) concerning Cause, Nature, Symptoms and **Cure of Catarrh.** It contains testimonials of authentic and genuine cures. It is also the **Best Blood Purifier** in the market. **For sale by Druggists generally.** Wholesale by SAM'L F. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.; also by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., and SMITH, KLINE & CO., Philad'a, Pa.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most pleasant and efficacious remedy now in use, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. Over a million bottles sold within the last few years. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that cannot be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system, is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it

4 dec. y

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated **Teas** and **Coffees** and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.



Crowl's Patent Iron Roofing

IS THE ONLY

DOUBLE CAPPED CORRUGATED ROOFING,

AND IS THE ONLY ONE PREPARED BY THE MANUFACTURERS READY FOR USE.

J. A. REESMAN, Centre Hall, Pa., Agent.

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Furnishes and Keeps on Hand

SASH, — DOORS, FLOORING OF ALL KINDS, SIDING, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, MOULDING OF ALL KINDS, STAIR-RAILING, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Terms Reasonable, and all Orders Promptly attended to.

23jl1y ISRAEL CONFER & SON

MAUNFACTURERS AND ART.

From the great manufacturers of the country modern art has received its most liberal, but not always its most enlightened, support. Many a self-made-man, in the hurried desire to form a collection and to advertise his newly acquired riches on his walls, runs the risk of making purchases which would more appropriately be consigned to the lumber room. His ostentatiousness is prone to shine in a florid ornamentation, to the prejudice of a subtler and more refined taste, whose purity and simplicity fail to satisfy him. Even the lower orders are steadily influencing the future condition of art. Education, in some form or degree, is being forced on them. On the one hand, they are enabled to apply a more mature, but still imperfect, understanding to the industries of art; on the other, art has to be lowered to the level of their capacities and requirements. There has appeared, in consequence, a distinct and novel class of art, which rather appertains to the domain of mechanism, from the merits of its style and the rapidity of its reproduction. In such cases art drifts away from its parent stock, and in hollowness and superficiality grows on a par with the sham gentility it is destined to cover. Chromo-lithography, galvano-plastic, oleography, have undoubtedly served to diffuse the knowledge of art, but art itself is degraded into merchandise, and the artist is tempted to produce compositions for the factory, instead of loftily expressing his sense of the ideal. Of the many recent inventions which have been applied to art, photography is one of the most popular, and, though it has rendered inesstimable services to science and industry, as well as conferred many boons on mankind, it has, perhaps, more than any other counterfeit of art tended to damage true art. Photography offers nature to copyists and imitators in a stiffened and conventional form, and from the cheapness of its acquirement relegates to obscurity the would-be successors of Cosway and Ross. Thus art has long ceased to be the appange of a select and limited class. No longer at the mercy of the haughty patrician, no longer dependant on the veto of an inexorable judge, art defiantly throws down the gauntlet to criticism, content with the suffrages of the groundlings. Instead of receiving, it dispenses its favors. Art ceases to feel its way timidly in the shade, it disdains to linger until, discovered by some appreciative eye and aided by some loving hand, it is raised and cultivated and brought to perfection. Forced out into the public glare and under the public gaze, it has expanded into a luxuriant growth, and scatters a profusion of blossoms to the *oi polloi* with indiscriminate lavishness.

NO GOOSE.

Julius Cæsar records that the ancient Britons accounted it impious to eat goose, and Galen condemns the same bird as fit only to be put on a level with the ostrich. Shade of Father Christmas! to call the goose no better than the ostrich! Who would dream of eating an ostrich—that omnivorous biped which is said to be able to digest anything short of lace collars, because that was the only item found in the stomach of a tame ostrich which mysteriously expired after a hearty meal of rusty nails and miscellaneous etceteras, among which happened to be some of the family washing of its proprietor. But Galen was no worse than Aristotle, who commended the flesh of hawks; and, indeed, Galen himself recommended the flesh of foxes. He restricted the season, however, to the autumn, when they were busy feeding on the stolen grapes of the vineyards. Yet, while Galen, along with Herodotus, considered the flesh of dogs most excellent, Galen, along with Pliny, repudiated horseflesh as utterly abominable. We have not come to eating horseflesh in this country, but in many parts of the Continent it is exposed for sale as freely as beef and mutton, and that it is quite as palatable the present writer can testify. Herodotus tells that in Persia not only was horseflesh eaten, but also that camels were roasted whole at times of great rejoicings, just as, in our grandfathers' time, whole oxen used to be roasted on special occasions.

A SOCIABLE SPIDER.

Says a letter in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Some years ago I was living in St. Louis. All day long I was busy, but in the evening I was my own master. Letting down my curtains and poking my fire to a steady blaze, one evening, I drew my chair up to a table near the wall and began writing. Soon I was surprised to find that my room had another occupant, no other than an immense black spider, which advanced sociably toward me upon the table. I was quite surprised to find that he showed no fear, but sat looking at me with attention. I pulled a straw from the broom and drew it gently over his body and legs, to his great delight, for ten minutes, when he retired. The next evening he reappeared, to my surprise, and went through the same antics with the broom straw, to his evident pleasure. This was kept up all that lonely winter, and the solitude of my evenings was greatly relieved by my big spider friend, who came out regularly every night for a frolic with me and the broom straw.

Latest style in men's hats and neckwear—Garmans.

SORTING RAGS.

Owing to the superior thrift of the people, probably, the quality of most foreign rags is not equal to ours, as they consist mainly of the well worn and very dirty remnants of the cheapest and coarsest grades of goods. Of course there are some fine rags, but the quantity is small compared with the poorer qualities. The rag dealers in New York are trying very hard to convince the authorities that there is not as much danger of catching the cholera from the rags received in bales and boxes as from those brought in on the backs of the dirty immigrants arriving almost daily. The authorities may admit the force of the argument, yet not see their way clear to admit the old rags, even if there was not a hundreth part of the danger, as it is their duty to avert all the danger they possibly can. So far none of those employed in sorting the rags or handling them have been smitten with cholera or any other plague, but it stands to reason that the germs of the desease may be transmitted in this way. Is it not singular that ragpickers, sorters and handlers are so free from the disease? Those who are engaged in the business are apparently as healthy as any other class; in fact more so than some. Take the girls who sort and wash rags, and compare them with shop girls and sewing girls. They are, as a rule, the fresher and ruddier of the two when they get the grime and dirt washed off. At first glance it would seem they must take a great deal of dirt into the lungs, but such is not the case. The windpipe and bronchial tubes are so well supplied with mucous secretions that almost any particle of dust that is inhaled has been caught before reaching the more delicate passages of the lungs. The greater portion is caught near the upper portion of the windpipe, and is easily coughed up.

BEATEN AT HER OWN GAME.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the junk business was much better in Maine than it is at present, tin peddlers were about as numerous as tramps. They used to barter their goods for rags, iron, copper, etc., and in that manner would realize a double profit from their transactions. Quite a good income could be made in the business, and it was therefore indulged in quite extensively by those who had but a small capital to invest. There were then about eight peddlers running carts from Biddeford into the surrounding country towns, and each, of course, exerted himself to build up as much trade as he could. But sometimes when he came in contact with a person whom he thought he could not hold, he would try and make as good a bargain as possible. Some of these merchants were rather tricky in their dealings with their fellowmen; but sometimes it was the reverse, the customers displaying considerable imposition in their part of the transaction.

One of these rag venders was one day driving through the town of York, in search of business. He came to the residence where the housewife was evidently preforming her semi-annual task of house-cleaning, and thinking she might be burdened with a surplus amount of rubbish, called at the door. The woman said she had some rags in her possession, and invited him to come out to the barn to weigh them. The bag was not more than half full, and the peddler thought that either his steelyards had gone back on him, or that it was the heaviest lot of rags he had ever handled. As he was lifting the bag to carry it to the cart the mystery was easily explained, for he felt the jagged surface of a good sized stone concealed in the bottom. He, however, was equal to the emergency, and not uttering a word, he started for his team. She led the way, and as they passed a stone wall at the roadside he slyly took a huge stone from the top and slipped it in with the rags. All at once he decided to empty the contents upon the ground, and by putting them in a separate place, make room in the cart. So he turned the bag upside down and out rolled with the rags the two stones. The woman was greatly surprised and could not account for the matter, but he assured her that the children had probably throw them in while at play, and he could easily weigh them and deduct the difference. He put the rags into the cart and then carefully ascertained the the weight of the stone. On subtracting the difference scarcely anything remained to testify to the weight of her rags, but of course she could not say anything, and the peddler paying her a few coppers, and thanking her for her trouble, drove off, chuckling to himself at the thought of having beaten her at her own game.

DISCOLORED PIANO KEYS.

The yellow color of piano keys is often due to grease absorbed from the fingers of the player, or it may arise from the piano being in a dark place or being generally closed. Inferior qualities of ivory do not retain their whiteness without precautions. Good ivory keys, having a liberal exposure to the light, ought to retain their whitenes for many years. Ivory is bleached by exposure to sunlight for periods varying from four weeks to six months, or by immersion in turpentine near the surface, and exposure to the sun for three or four days.

☞ Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Superior Excellence.

The reasons for PERUNA'S superior excellence in all diseases, and its *modus operandi*, are fully explained in Dr. Hartman's lecture, reported in his book on the "Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," from page 1 to page 10 though the whole book should be read and studied to get the full value of this *par excellent* remedy. These books can be had at all the drug stores gratis.

W. D. Williams, U. S. Pension Agent and Notary Public, New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, writes: "I take great pleasure in testifying to your medicines. I have used about one bottle and a half, and can say I am almost a new man. Have had the catarrh about twenty years. Before I knew what it was, had settled on the lungs and breast, but can now say I am almost well. Was in the army; could get no medicine there that would relieve me."

Col. E. Finger, Ashland, Ohio, writes: "I am happy to say I have used several bottles of your medicine called PERUNA, and my health has been greatly improved by it. I cheerfully recommend PERUNA to all who suffer with heart trouble, as being an invaluable medicine."

Rev. J. M. Ingling, Altamont, Ill., writes: "My father-in-law, who resides with me has been using your PERUNA for kidney disease, which has afflicted him for forty years and could get no relief until he saw your medicine. I induced him to try a bottle, which he did, and the one bottle of PERUNA and one bottle of MANALIN has given him more relief than all the other medicines he ever used."

Mr. Robert Grimes, Rendville, Ohio, writes: "My wife has been an intense sufferer from chronic catarrh, and after every other remedy had failed she commenced to use your PERUNA and MANALIN. They have helped my dear wife more than anything she has ever used. She has now taken two bottles, and is so much better that she will never quit its use until she is entirely well. It has wonderfully improved her sight. We think PERUNA and MANALIN will cure any disease."

R. Palmer, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, No. 192 Canal Street, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., writes: "Having used your PERUNA, and by experience became acquainted with its value, I write asking you to please send me five bottles of PERUNA and one of MANALIN by express and oblige, your humble servant."

Cook Bros., Prospect, Marion County, Ohio, writes: "We have a good trade on PERUNA; our customers speak well of it.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other licence tax for the year 1885, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	Tax.
AARONSBURG.		
F O Hosterman, merchant	13	10 75
Thomas Yearick, druggist	14	7 75
W H Phillips, merchant	13	10 75
M M Musser, merchant	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.		
D C Gingerich, grain and coal	13	10 75
Thomas F Riley, merchant	14	7 75
J & J Stuart, merchant	14	7 75
George B Jack, merchant	14	7 75
N J Shaw, merchant	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.		
James A Quigley, merchant	13	10 75
A B Freeman, billiards		30 75
J I Kunes, merchant	13	10 75
W Singer & Co., merchant	14	7 75
BUFFALO RUN.		
H K Mattern, merchant	14	7 75
BELLEFONTE.		
J R Alexander, implements	11	15 75
Bunnell & Aikens, musical inst	14	7 75
E Brown, Jr & Co., grocery	13	10 75
G I Blackford, cigars & tobacco	14	7 75
C Strickland, grocery	14	7 75
G I Blackbill's Sons, furniture	13	10 75
R B Spangler, furniture	14	7 75
V J Bauer & Co., grocery	14	7 75
S & A Loeb, merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros & Co, merchants	9	25 75
Montgomery & Co, mer. tailors	14	7 75
J Zeller & Son, drugs	13	10 75
Jas Harris & Co, hardware	11	15 75
A C Mingle, boots and shoes	14	7 75
J D Sourbeck, confectionery	14	7 75
C G McMillen, billiards		30 75
F P Blair, jewel	14	7 75
Graham & Son, boots and shoes	14	7 75
J A Harper & Co, merchant	10	20 75
I Guggenheimer, leather, etc	13	10 75
D Garman & Son, Millheim	13	10 75
M A Kirk, drugs		7 75
Powers & Son, boots and shoes	14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, stoves and tin	14	7 75
F S Meyers, confectionery	14	7 75
Valentines Store Co., Lim., merchants	10	20 75
A V Smith, grocery	14	7 75
McCalmont & Co, coal, seeds, etc	13	10 75
Sechler & Co, groceries	11	15 75
F P Green, drugs	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, boots, etc	14	7 75
John Meese, grocery	14	7 75
Samuel Lewis, clothing	13	10 75
Joseph Cedens, confectionery	14	7 75
John Harris, drugs	13	10 75
H K Hicks & Bro, hardware	9	25 75
Lyon & Co, merchants	9	25 75
F F Keichline, billiards		60 75
C U Hoffer & Co, merchants	12	13 25
Walter W Bayerd, drugs	14	7 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware	10	20 75
Harper & Weakley, grocers	13	10 75
W B Schaeffer, books, etc	14	7 75
Geo E Lewis, grocery	12	13 25
Louis Doll, boots and shoes	14	7 75
H C Weaver, tobacco, etc	14	7 75
W H Wilkinson, queensware	13	10 75
Ham Otto, tobacco, etc	14	7 75
F C Richards, jeweler	14	7 75
Williams & Bro, wall paper, etc	14	7 75
A J Cruse, tobacco and cigars	14	7 75
W R Teller, billiards		40 75
Bowin, White & Co, coal	13	10 75
L L Brown, grain and coal	11	15 75
Gordon & Landis, implements	14	7 75
Hicks & Buck, implements	14	7 75
J F Mann, merchant	14	7 75
Mrs. L Hass, brewer		25 75
Mrs. Maggie Beezer, Admx., de		25 75
P B Crider & Son, merchants	13	10 75
Harry Teats, grocer	14	7 75
Goldsmith Bros, merchants	13	10 75
Singer Mfg. Co, sewing machines	14	7 75
BENORE.		
Mattern & Gray, merchants	13	10 75
COBURN.		
Trumpheller & Vonada, merchants	12	13 25
Samuel Greninger, merchant	13	10 75
F P Barker, confectionery	14	7 75
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	12	13 25
Whitmer & Lincoln, do	12	13 25
G W Stover, distiller		25 75
CENTRE HILL.		
Michael Strohm, merchant	14	7 75
CENTRE HALL.		
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	13	10 75
M A Dinges, merchant	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer, merchants	13	10 75
J D Murray, drugs	14	7 75
Wm. Wolf & Son, merchants	12	13 75
FARMERS' MILLS.		
Dale & Co, merchants	14	7 75
FILMORE.		
E Hugg, merchant	14	7 75
FLEMING.		
Union Co-operative Co, Lim., merch'ts	14	7 75
A J & T K Griest, merchants	11	15 75
Wm Reside, merchant	11	15 75
FOWLER.		
McCalister & Frick, merchants	14	7 75
GUYER.		
M Smith, grocer	14	7 75
M Rider, merchant	14	7 75
HOUSERVILLE.		
E M Shuey, merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.		
B Weber & Son, merchants	12	13 25
Jonathan Schenk, merchant	14	7 75
A A Schenk, stoves and tinware	14	7 75
B Lauth, merchant	13	10 75
Lucas & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
H A Moore, drugs	14	7 75
S F Kline, merchant	14	7 75
Robert Cook, merchant	14	7 75
James B Antes, merchant	14	30 75
A Allison, billiards		30 75
Geo W Connell, do		
HUBLERSBURG.		
S H Goodhart, merchant	13	10 75
Yearick Bros, merchants	14	7 75
H Brown, merchant	14	7 75
JULIAN.		
H S Sayre, merchant	14	7 75
D Irvin, merchant	14	7 75
George Stevens, merchant	14	7 75
John Parsons, grocer	14	7 75
LEMONT.		
D F Taylor, drugs	14	7 75
C A Everett, hardware	14	7 75
M J Cook, grocer	14	7 75
Wm Thompson, Jr. & Co, merchants	12	13 25
Brown, Mitchell & Co, grain and coal	14	7 75
J E Wasson, merchant	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.		
Alexander & Keller, merchants	13	10 75
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	14	7 75
LOVEVILLE.		
Daniel Rhodes, merchant	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.		
Bartges & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
J Spigelmyer, agent, merchant	14	7 75
MILLHEIM.		
J Spigelmyer, agent, merchant	14	7 75
Musser & Smith, hardware	13	10 75
G A Harter, grocer	14	7 75
Jacob Eisenhuth, drugs	14	7 75
J W Snook, merchant	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son, merchants	14	7 75
D S Kauffman & Co, do	11	15 75
MOSHANNON.		
J T Lucas, merchant	14	7 75
MILESBURG.		
T F Adams, merchant	13	10 75
A T Boggs, grocer	14	7 75
C H Else, drugs	14	7 75
John Hibler, merchant	14	7 75
Howe Mfg. Co, sewing machines	14	7 75
Mrs. Lucas & Son, grocers	14	7 75
E H Carr, implements	14	7 75
W B Miles & Sons	13	10 75
McCoy & Linn, merchants	13	10 75
NITTANY.		
S Peck & Son, merchants	14	7 75
Mrs. M E Holmes, do	13	10 75
PLEASANT GAP.		
G Haag, distiller		25 75
W H Noll, Jr & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
POTTERS MILLS.		
Thompson & Smith, merchants	14	7 75
Samuel Strong, merchant	14	7 75
PENN HALL.		
J B Fisher, merchant	13	10 75
PHILIPSBURG.		
W E Burchfield, merchant	14	7 75
Williamsport Oil Co, wholesale	12	13 25
E M Toner, furniture	14	7 75
Test Bros, drugs	14	7 75
Silas Reese, grocer	12	13 25
E A Ryman, grocer	14	7 75
John Russ, grocer	14	7 75
S D Smith & Co, confectionery	14	7 75
Sankey & Helmach, boots, etc	13	10 75
Stern, Brinton & Co, merchants	11	15 75
S Sprankle, Sons & Co, merchants	13	10 75
L J & K Switzer, stationery	13	10 75
J N Schoniver, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Stuart & Johnson, furniture	12	13 25
G W Naugle, jeweler	14	7 75
J Nutal & Co, merchants	10	20 75
Foster Nelson, billiards		50 75
John Peightal, furniture	14	7 75
G Lyon & Co, merchants	10	20 75
G E Parker, Ex., stationery, etc	14	7 75
H Lehman, merchant	10	20 75
Joseph Lehman, clothing	13	10 75
R F Mull, drugs	14	7 75
W H McCausland, jeweler	14	7 75
C A Munson & Son, merchants	9	25 75
A Jones, hardware	11	15 75
Keseler & Fryberger, merchants	9	25 75
M E George, drugs	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, merchants	7	40 75
J C Homer, grocer	14	7 75
G W Haworth, confectioner	14	7 75
C G Herlinger, clothing	11	15 75
J M Hale & Co, hardware	10	20 75
A W Harper, confectioner	14	7 75
S S Crissman, drugs	13	10 75
H Cunningham, implements	14	7 75
E A Davis & Son, jewelers	14	7 75
L M & S Carpenter, grocers	14	7 75
A R Feistel, jeweler	14	7 75
J H Boring, musical instruments	14	7 75
J F Barber & Co, stoves, etc	13	10 75
E F & W A Blower, grocers	14	7 75
Frank Weber, billiards		50 75
I N Troxell & Co, merchants	10	20 75
H O Hoffer, confectionery, etc	14	7 75
G W McOmber, do	14	7 75
T A Mayes, grocer	14	7 75
G W Wythes, grocer	12	13 25
T J Mayes, confectionery	14	7 75
T R Griffiths, grocer	14	7 75
John A McOmber, billiards		50 75
PINE GLENN.		
G R Boak, merchant	14	7 75
POWELTON		
W J Jackson, merchant	11	15 75
PORT MATILDA.		
S S Miles, merchant	13	10 75
S R Tringle, do	14	7 75
A W Reed, do	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson, merchants	13	10 75
PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE.		
A G Ewing, merchant	13	10 75
Centre Mining Co., Lim, merchants	13	10 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.		
J G Hess, grocer	14	7 75
H S Thompson, merchant	13	10 75
J I Ross, merchant	14	7 75
REBERSBURG.		
C C Loose, merchant	13	10 75
Royer & Frank, merchants	14	7 75
ROMOLA.		
Wm Robb, merchant	14	7 75
ROLAND.		
Curtin & Co, merchants	12	13 25
ROCK SPRINGS.		
J C Goheen & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
J C Goheen & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
SPRING MILLS.		
G R Spigelmyer, merchant	13	10 75
G A Runk, grain and coal	13	10 75
J D Long & Son, merchant	13	10 75
I J Grenoble, merchant	11	15 75
Wm Pealer, merchant	13	10 75
SNOW SHOE.		
Joseph Thompson, grocer	14	7 75
Jas B Antes, merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, Hughes & Co, merchants	12	13 25
E J Walker, billiards and pool		30 75
Augustus Rhue, grocer	14	7 75
Wm M Leather, flour and feed	14	7 75
Wm Grauer & Co, merchants	9	25 75
T B Budinger, grocer	14	7 75
R J Haynes, Jr, grocer	14	7 75
G R Boak & Co, merchants	10	20 75
Herbert Williams, confectioner	14	7 75
Stuart & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
Sommerville & Co, merchants	10	20 75
J S Ewing, drugs	14	7 75
SANDY RIDGE.		
W R Miller, merchant	9	25 75
STORMSTOWN.		
J H Griffin, merchant	14	7 75
R J P Gray, merchant	11	15 75
Juniata Mining Co, Lim	13	10 75
STATE COLLEGE.		
M D Snyder, merchant	14	7 75
J & J Sturat, do	13	10 75
TUSSEYVILLE.		
S M Swartz, merchant	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
C W Hosterman, merchant	13	10 75
N W Eby, distiller		25 75
WOLF'S STORE.		
J S Emerick, merchant	14	7 75
WALKER.		
H Yearick & Son, merchants	14	7 75
Mrs S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
WINGATE.		
B Snyder, merchant	14	7 75
ZION.		
S F Dorman, merchant	14	7 75
David Solt, do	14	7 75

Notice is hereby given to all concerned in the above appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. when and where all persons can attend if they see proper.

D. L. ZERBY, Appraiser.

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In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

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4 A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
6 A recognized course in Mechanical Arts combining shop-work with study.
7 A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8 A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9 SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

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N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR

For the cure of

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the *Throat, Chest*, and *Lungs*. In all cases where this Elixir is used its efficacy is at once manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—At its commencement it is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is rather dry, local fever, and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all **morbid irritations** and **inflamation** from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions, free.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Outfits we furnish from $10 upwards.

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PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are **Pimples, Stiles, Boils**, and **Cutaneous Eruptions.** When the taint of **Scrofula** gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by **Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves**, and **Melancholy.** Its first symptoms are **Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force**, and **Mental Dejection.** Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Commodore C. K. Garrison died on the 1st, at his residence, in New York.

—The President on the 1st, appointed John Goode, of Virginia, to be Solicitor General in place of Samuel F. Phillips, resigned; William M. Merrick, of Maryland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in place of Andrew Wylie, resigned; E. Hale of North Carolina, to be U. S. Consul at Manchester, England, in place of A. D Shaw, suspended; Thomas M. Ferrall to be Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of New Jersey, in place of William P. Tatem, suspended; Spruille Braden to be Assayer at Boise City, Idaho, in place of Norman H. Camp, suspended, and George Hayes, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fifth District, in place of Mark D. Flower, suspended.

—The Illinois Legislature, in joint session, on the 1st, went through the usual motions of giving scattering votes on a ballot for U. S. Senator.

—The whole force of the construction department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was discharged. It is said other reductions will follow, as a consequence of the reduced appropriations.

—The public debt statement for April shows a decrease of $5,464,596

—The total coinage of the U. S, mints during April amounted in value to $4,423,500, and included 2,410,000 standard dollars.

—A passenger train on the Reading and Columbia railroad was thrown from the track near Columbia, Pa., on the 1st, by a defective frog. The locomotive tumbled down a fifteen-foot embankment and was wrecked; the baggage and smoking cars were badly damaged. John Hauck, fireman, was killed, and Henry Rightsell, another train hand, was fatally injured. Two other employes were dangerously injured.

—The Harvard College Class race took place on the 1st. It was won by the sophomore crew in 11.13¼. The senior crew was second, two lengths behind, '88 and '86 were respectively third and fourth.

—The President on the 2d, appointed twelve new postmasters, among them John B. Larkin at Pittsburg, James B. Hutchinson at Hazleton, Daniel W. Connelly at Scranton, and James McKinney at Susquehanna, in Penna. John H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, has been appointed an Inspector in the Indian Bureau. The President also appointed J. Ernest Meiere, of Colorado, to be Consul at Nagasaki, Japan.

—George H. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, and Thomas M. Waller, Consul General at London, sailed from New York for Europe on the 2d.

—A slight fire in the tenement house 672 First avenue, New York, on the 3d, shortly after midnight, caused a loss of eight lives, the victims being suffocated by the smoke. Fourteen persons were injured, some of them by jumping from windows.

—A fire in the village of Carberry, near Kankakee, Illinois, early on the 3d, destroyed 24 stores and 14 dwellings all frame structures. The total loss is estimated at upwards of $90,000. Three suspicious looking men who left the village in a freight train after the alarm of fire was given, have been arrested at Kempton on suspicion of having fired the place.

—The hail storm which passed over the section around Petersburg, Virginia, on the 1st extended into North Carolina. All growing cotton, corn and vegetables were destroyed, and the farmers will be compelled to plant again. Hail fell to the depth of twelve inches and a whirlwind prevailed along the centre of the storm, blowing down barns, fences and sheds.

—The Secretary of State has instructed Consul General Beach to notify Ecuador that our Government will protect Julio R. Santos in his rights as an American citizen, and to demand his release or speedy trial.

—Secretary Bayard arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Washington on the 3d.

—One hundred and seventy rebels who escaped from Panama are recruiting and creating disorder in the village of Arraijan. General Reyes has left Panama with a force to disperse them.

—General Grant continues to improve rapidly, and his family are disposed to consider him on the road to recovery.

—The British corvette, Garnet steamed to a new anchorage nearer the city of New York on the 3d. At 9 o'clock the American flag was hoisted at the mainmast and saluted with 21 guns. The Union Jack flew all day at the fore and the fleet signal at the mizzenmast. General Hancock and several officers of the Minnesota were among the visitors. The future movements of the Garnet are uncertain.

—Charles E. Fuller, Treasurer of Linewood, Hamilton county, Ohio, shot himself dead on the 4th. It was said the reason of his suicide was ill health and grief for the loss of his wife who died five months ago.

—Governor Pattison on the 4th nominated J. M. Forster, of Dauphin, to be Insurance Commissioner.

—William M. Merrick, appointed to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia caused by Judge Wylie's resignation, was sworn into office on the 4th.

—An attempt was made on the 4th, —the second within ten days—to burn the Children's Home, at Covington, Kentucky. One of the inmates awoke in time to give the alarm, and the flames were soon extinguished.

—A fire at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, on the 6th, destroyed the Atlantic House, the Ocean House, the Sea View Cottage and several other cottages. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The Eagle Hosiery Mill at Belmont, New Hampshire, was burned on the 7th. About thirty persons are thrown out of work.

—General Grant was again at work upon his book on the 4th, and felt strong and cheerful He dictated for nearly two hours, "bringing events up to the return of the Army of the Potomac to Washington."

—President Cleveland, accompanied by Vice President Hendricks, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas and Commissioner Black on the 4th joined in the visit of the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac to the battle field at Gettysburg. The Presidential party left Washington before 8 o'clock in the morning and reached Gettysburg at half-past eleven.

—It is reported from Taraton, Mexico, that the seven-year-old son of a wealthy resident named Lopez, was kidnapped recently and the father was notified that the boy would be killed if a ransom of $75,000 was not deposited in a certain place within two days. "By accident the note was not delivered until too late to negotiate. At the expiration of the second day the father found the horribly mutilated body of the child in his court-yard. The boy's sister, aged 12 years, on seeing her brother's corpse, fell dead. The father became a raving maniac."

—The Legislature of Ohio, on the 4th, adjourned *sine die*.

—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 5th, by a vote of 115 to 33, passed a bill prohibiting public sparring or boxing exhibitions

—Governor Abbett's time for signing bills passed by the last Legislature of New Jersey has expired. Forty bills, among them the High License measure, remain unsigned.

—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has resigned, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, his resignation to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. It is said that William F. Switzler, of Missouri, who was recently appointed chief clerk of the Bureau, will be appointed to succeed Nimmo, also that J. N. Whitney, who was removed from the office of chief clerk and succeeded by Mr. Switzler, will be restored to that office

—General Grant's improvement continued better on the 5th. The General worked on his book for several hours and wrote twelve pages of the manuscript himself. Dr. Douglas, remarking on his improvement last night, said: "It is simply wonderful."

—The annual election in Red Bank, New Jersey, took place on the 4th. The liquor interest was successful, electing the five Town Commissioners.

—The 5th of May, was observed in Mexico as a national holiday in commemoration of the defeat of the French at Pueblo in 1872.

—A fire in Vincennes, Indiana, on the 4th, destroyed the Opera House, post-office and several stores and dwellings, causing a loss estimated at $50,000. A fires in Miles City, Montana, on the 4th, destroyed a whole square of buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—The trial of Richard Short for murderously assaulting Captain Phelon in O'Donovan Rossa's office, some time ago, was begun on the 5th in New York. Phelan was put upon the witness stand. The trial of Thomas Judson Cluverius, charged with the murder of Fannie Lillie Madison, whose body was found in a reservoir on the 13th of last March, was begun on the 5th in Richmond, Virginia.

—One end of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad grain elevator A, at the foot of West Sixty-second street, New York, was forced out on the 6th and fell with a loud crash. The bricks demolished the roof of the engine house, which adjoined the elevator, and the 2500 bushels of corn that poured out buried the engine and tore out the south end and sides of the building. Fortunately no lives were lost. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been the decaying of some of the timbers of which the bins were built. The damage will not exceed $10,000.

—A telegram from Norristown says that William H. Turnbull, the attendant at the Insane Hospital, now in jail for causing the death of Theodore F. Caster, a patient, has made a confession. He says Caster, on the 4th, dared Alexander Steele, another attendant, to fight, and Steele knocked him down and jumped on him. At Steele's request, Turnbull concealed his knowledge of the crime. Steele is also in jail.

—The President on the 6th, appointed a large number of postmasters, among them S. Corning Judd at Chicago, in place of Frank W. Palmer, suspended. It was said at the Post-office Department that Palmer was removed for "offensive partisanship," The Postmaster General said that Mr. Palmer "was an active worker in the recent campaign, and one of those Republicans whose continuance in office was not deemed advisable by the Administration."

—Admiral Jouett telegraphed on the 6th, to the Navy Department that everything is quiet on the Isthmus. He says the Colon sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 7th, and take back one half the marines sent to the Isthmus some weeks since.

—The mandate to enforce the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia Bond cases was mailed to Richmond on the 6th.

—Returns from the Thirty-fourth Illinois District, where an election for a Representative to the State Legislature was held on the 6th, were meagre up to a late hour, but indicated the election of Seeper, the Democratic candidate, by a small majority.

—There will be a Democratic majority in the forthcoming Constitutional Convention of Florida.

—American railroad securities are the only investments in the London market that are not suffering from the scare of a war with Russia.

—The total of the enrolled volunteers in Great Britain at the present time is announced as 215,000 men, the greatest number yet attained.

—A street railway will soon be in operation in Macon, Ga.

IS IT FAR?

Is it far where our loved one go,
When they leave us here below?
Do they wander through distant space
To their home in that wond'rous place,
To that land whose radiant light
Shines down from one central height.

Do they leave us through weary years
With no care for the sorrow or tears,
With no heed for the bitter pain,
Crushing the heart and crazing the brain?
Have they banished the old time love
From the midst of their joys above?

In the sadness and in the gloom,
In the silence of the darkened room,
My soul bent low to listen, and I heard
The gentle message and the loving word
That bade all woe and grief to cease,
And crowned this life with perfect peace.

Heaven is not far, but close at hand,
And dwellers there, by God's command,
Join hands in work with those below,
And walk beside where'er they go,
Yielding strength that they have found
To needing loved ones, still earth-bound.

As our spirits struggle for the height,
And reach through matter to the larger light,
A stronger purpose and a stronger will
Touch our weakness with a conscious thrill,
And we feel there is no bridge between
The world below and the world unseen.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A man who travels through the valley of modern journalism for a few years sees more of the startling and remarkable in human nature and human affairs than in any other walk of life, not even excepting the legal and medical professions.

I once came in contact with the facts of a murder case, which was the most remarkable of the kind in the criminal annals of New York. These facts were so complicated that it will be next to impossible to give them in a straightforward manner.

Judge Dowling, of the Tombs, before whom the accused parties had their preliminary hearing, used to insist that it was the only case of the kind on record.

Carlos Fernando, an eccentric Spaniard, and who claimed to be a legitimate Spanish grandee, lived in Pell st., occupying an isolated room joined on to a residence, and which stood back a rod or so from the street gate, a brick walk leading from the gate to his door. This room had no connection whatever with the rest of the house, and only one window, and that was fronting the street.

Consequently there could be neither ingress nor egress, except from the street sides of the room or annex Here Fernando led a sort of retired life, but on pleasant terms with his landlord. He was reputed wealthy and had quite a taste for the quaint and rare jewelry which he now and then displayed lavishly.

One morning early in the winter of 1869, Carlos Fernando, was found murdered and his trunks broken open and rifled. It was clear that there had been a severe struggle. A large mirror in a dressing case was shattered as though a man's fist had been dashed through it, and the blood stains showed that the broken glass had cut the hand that had been dashed through it.

The hands and face of the dead man showed no traces of the cutting by the glass, hence it was concluded that the murderer's hand had necessarily been lacerated by the chance blow through the mirror—a sound and correct conclusion.

A slight snow on the brick walk showed that but one person had gone from the street to the door and returned. It was certain, therefore, that there had been but one murderer, who had forced the door with a jimmy, attacked the occupant as he was in the act of getting out of bed, and stabbed him repeatedly in the chest.

There was no other clew. The neighbors who had for years been moderately familiar with the Spaniard could not describe with any degree of accuracy any of his property, except three pieces of jewelry, which they knew he had purchased some two years previously from an Italian sailor, paying $500 or $600 for them.

But these things were so conspicuously marked that once seen they were never forgotten. They consisted of a watch, a breast pin, and a finger ring. In the case of the watch was imbedded a Maltese cross, composed of alternate small diamonds, rubies and sapphires, which presented a most striking appearance. The breast pin was composed of the same sort of a cross, while it formed the set of the finger ring.

The detectives who were put on the case immediately shadowed the pawn shops of the Bowery and Nassau and contiguous streets, on the lookout for someone to pawn the jewelry or portions of it.

A few mornings later an examination of three prisoners took place in Judge Dowling's private office. They were charged with the murder of Carlos Fernando.

"You will be astonished when you hear the separate stories," said Judge Dowling. "They are the finest acorts I ever saw. Their very demeanor seems to lend credit to the extraordinary falsehoods they tell."

The first prisoner examined gave the name of Wm. Whitworth. He had for years been manager in a clothing house in the Bowery, but the firm failed and he had been without employment for three months. He gave his residence and the name of various persons who knew and could vouch for him.

The detective who had arrested him then told his story. While shadowing a suspected pawn shop in the Bowery he saw the prisoner enter, and he was in the act of pawning Fernando's watch when he was arrested.

Fernando's landlord identified the watch. There could be no mistake about it. He had frequently inspected it closely.

Whitworth said in explanation that the watch was his; that he had bought it a year or two previously from a foreigner for $100, although it was undoubtedly worth several times as much.

He had gone to pawn it because he was compelled to raise money enough to pay for his lodging and board, which he had staved off for nearly a month in the hope of getting employment.

He was ordered to stand aside and the second prisoner was brought in.

He gave his name as Henry Larrimore, a law student, who roomed up town and took his meals in William st. He furnished the names of a number of people who could identify him.

The officer who had arrested Larrimore happened to meet him coming out of a Broadway theater, and recognized the Maltese cross of his breastpin, which shone so conspicuously under the gaslight. The breastpin was easily identified.

Larrimore, with the utmost complacency, insisted that it could not have been taken from the dead man so recently, as he had worn it every day for more than a year, having purchased it at a bargain from a stranger, who was either an Italian or a Portugese, he was not certain which.

The second prisoner stood aside and the third was called up, and had his name recorded as Thos. Lapham, a carpenter and a builder of Harlem, who took contracts in a small way. He was prepared to refer to any number of his acquaintances.

The arresting officer stated that his attention was directed to Lapham on account of his right hand being covered with strips of plaster. He met him several times in the course of 24 hours, and saw him take the tell-tale Maltese cross ring from his vest pocket, and put it on one of his left fingers. The ring, of course, was identified as completely as the other articles. Lapham had committed the murder—his lacerated hand had gone through the mirror, which, taken with the property found on him, made a perfect case. Whitworth and Larrimore had remained on watch in the street, and were sharers in the plunder.

Lapham explained that his hand had been injured by thrusting it through a window in a building he was erecting. He tripped, and in trying to save himself from falling, thrust his hand through a pane of glass. As for the ring it was his own property. He bought it one day, almost two years previously, from a drunken sailor, in City Hall Park for $50, knowing that it was worth $500, and supposing the sailor had stolen it in some foreign port. His recollection was that the sailor was an Italian.

The judge, the lawyers, officers and spectators stared in amazement at the three prisoners after they had told their improbable stories, and this amazement was only intensified when they all solemnly declared that they had never met before in their lives and that they were the most absolute strangers to each other. They were committed without bail to the general sessions.

"I never saw such hardened criminals before," remarked one of the detectives. "Their stories are so clumsy and gauzy, that they seem almost probable. I don't know what to make of them."

"They are perfect actors," said Judge Dowling.

Friends of the prisoners came a day or two later and identified them, but there was no way of getting around the awful chain of circumstantial evidence against them. They were all young men and went about town a good deal. Their friends had to admit that there were days at a time when they never saw or heard of them. All efforts to produce witnesses to show that each had bought a piece of quaint or rare jewelry from a foreign sailor were failures. Lapham could produce no one to corroborate his story about the accidental injury to his hand.

Intimations came from the District Attorney's office that one of the accused might save his neck by turning State's evidence, and one day each of the prisoners sent to the District Attorney, expressing a desire to make a clear breast of it. He sent three trusted assistants with a notary for each to take the statements of the accused.

Whitworth deposed that all three had been companions for a year or two: that Lapham planned and executed the murder, while he and Larrimore stood guard outside, and that they afterward divided the plunder, Lapham receiving one-half, and the others one-fourth each.

Larrimore's story was almost precisely the same, except that Whitworth was the murderer, while he and Lapham remained on guard. He could not tell how Lapham came to injure his hand, but he was sure he did not receive any injury on the night of the murder.

Lapham, in telling his story, claimed that he and Whitworth remained on guard, while Larrimore murdered and robbed the Spaniard. As to the injury to his hand, he firmly adhered to his original story.

These remarkably contradictory confessions only heightened the mystery. They were finally indicted, and counsellor Wm. F. Kintzing assigned to defend them.

He met all three of the prisoners together, and demanded why they had made such contradictory confessions. Each made the most solemn oath that his confession was false; that they were in reality the most absolute strangers to each other, and that they had made their lying confessions for the sole purpose of escaping the gallows, seeing the damaging chain of evidence against them, which was sure to convict all of them.

At the end of this conference Counsellor Kintzing declared his belief in their innocence, and secured an accurate description of the Italian sailor.

Calling into requisition the assistance of several detectives he set them to work to get some trace of the Italian. Two days later Mr. Kintzing was agreeably surprised to learn that the Italian was keeping a sailors' boarding-house in Baxter st. His arrest on suspicion— and a very vague suspicion at that, Mr. Kintzing afterward admitted, followed, and a search was made of the premises. A watch, breastpin, and ring, the exact counterpart of those in the District Attorney's office, were discovered,

Signor Fillipo, as he registered himself, was accused of the murder of Carlos Fernando. At first he put a bold face on his denial, but weakened the moment he was placed in a cell.

He proceeded to give all the details of the murder, completely exonerating the three innocent victims of circumstantial evidence. The two sets of valuables, and how he came by them were explained. They were made to the order of the Duke of Milan, and were a birthday present to his twin boys. Fillipo, who had access to the Duke's mansion, had robbed it, carrying off these among other valuables. He had sold one set entire to Fernando, and the others to Whitworth, Larrimore and Lapham, precisely as they had stated.

The next morning Signor Fillipo was found dead in his cell. He had hanged himself with a rope made from his bed clothes.

Counsellor Kintzing to this day does not believe in the infallibility of circumstantial evidence.

The Dog and Snake.

Mr. Pinkey Davis went fishing the other day down on Whitewater, Wis. He took his gun along and also a bench-legged fiste to tree squirrels for him. While Mr. Davis was sitting on a log, fishing away, he heard the water splashing in a slough near by. He thought it was a coon or some other kind of animal, and took his gun and went out to see. He approached the edge of the slough stealthily, and when he got near the edge of the water he saw his faithful little "bench" taking a bee-line across the deep slough toward the opposite bank. "Bench" wasn't swimming, nor could he have swam if he had wanted to, for he was in the possession of a monster black snake. The snake had the dog in its mouth, and was swimming with him across the slough somewhat like a dog does when you throw a stick in water and tell him to get it. Mr. D. ran around to the other side of the slough to meet the snake and try to save his faithful "Bench." He got around just as the snake was crawling out of the water. Mr. Davis says when the reptile saw him he spit the dog out and reared up on its tail, and licked its dagger tongue at him in a threatening and savage way. The snake stood on its tail a minute, then laid its head across one of the lower limbs of a big tree and crawled up. About the time it got fairly up in the tree Mr. Davis shot it out. The snake measured ten feet and five inches in length and seven inches through the middle. After the dangerous reptile was dispatched Mr. Davis went to see about his dog. When he got to the place where the snake spit the canine out he found poor "Bench" just kicking his last. The dog died, not from poison, for blacksnakes are not poisonous, but from the tight squeezing it received while in the mouth of the snake.

Improved Engine.

An improved dividing engine, of unique construction, is among the recent foreign inventions. The arrangement is such that any change of wheels is dispensed with, and an increased accuracy of division secured. This is accomplished by causing the handle which gives motion to the movable part always to start from the same point, and finish, after the required number of turns and fractions of a turn, against an adjustable stop on a graduate disk. After this, it is turned in the reverse direction back to the starting point, which is a single notch in the disk that a spring trigger in the handles engages with. The efficiency and perfection of the action characterizing the mechanism are described as leaving nothing to be desired.

Childhood is the miracle of the ages.
Harmony is God's voice in the soul.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Imagination is the perfume of the mind

In winter a fire is better than a muscat rose.

Love leaves more ruin in his path than war.

To grow old to men is to become young to the angels.

Silence is the wit of fools and one of the virtues of the wise.

Flowers, leaves, fruit are the air-woven children of light.

Let us learn upon earth those things which call us to heaven.

It is better to make penitents by gentleness than hypocrites by severity.

The most unpopular mode of enchantment nowadays is "a warm spell."

In order to do great things we should live as though we were never to die.

The man who makes a good officer is a success. But the next man to take the place is a successor.

The best way to worship God is in allaying the distress of the times and improving the condition of mankind.

We sometimes congratulate ourselves at the moment of waking from a troubled dream; it may be so after death.

Opposition is what we want, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.

The perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Æolian harp, to await inspiration of the passing breeze.

Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind, after it has been cloyed and sickened by prosperity.

Of all beings in the universe, man has the greatest reason to sing his Maker's praise, and yet he is the least engaged in his delightful service.

It was the saying of Sir Robert Peel, "I never knew a man to escape failure, in either body or mind, who worked seven days in the week."

Only those who carry sincerity to the highest point, in whom there remains not a single hair's-breath of hypocrisy, can see the hidden springs of things.

Wrong-doing is a road that may open fair, but it leads to trouble and danger. Well-doing, however rough and thorny at first, surely leads to pleasant places.

The best thing to give your enemies is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference.

It is one thing to love truth, and to seek it, for its own sake, and quite another to welcome as much of it as tallies with our impressions and prejudices.

The effect of water poured on the roots of a tree is seen aloft in the branches and fruit; so in the next world are seen the effects of good deeds performed here.

Why shouldn't street railways be made to put stoves in the cars in the winter time? Because they would take up the room of one passenger. Ask us something easy.

Young ladies who will not marry when they have a chance Miss it. No doubt of it. But what are they to do? When one accepts an offer she generally Mrs. it, too.

There exists not any man in any nation, who may not improve in virtue if he adopts his own true nature as his guide. When I say nature I mean nature in its genuine purity.

Whether young or old, think it neither too soon or too late to turn the leaves of your past life, and consider what you would do if what you have done were to be done again.

Until men consent to make heaven, as it were, the background of all their earthly vista, their views—in history and art, and in science, and in law, and in freedom—must all be partial and fallacious.

It is no less vain to wish death than it is cowardly to fear it, says the adage. But, according to common rumor, those who "go down to the sea in ships" for the first time do both without a scruple.

How wearisome the grammarian, the phrenologist, the political or religious fanatic, or indeed any possessed moral whose balance is lost by the exaggeration of a single topic. It is incipient insanity, says Emerson.

Nature presents always a harmony which gives the rule to taste. Thus all the working is fine art: and the infinite Father, who worketh hitherto, follows in his own working the way he has given us the instinctive desire and the inspired power to pursue.

Resounding preachers who go on pounding the pulpit in the fashion of a lumbering locomotive have one merit in common with the engine—if they don't cover much ground they generally disturb the sleepers.

The worst things are the perversions of good things. Abused intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain; abused sensibilities make the accomplished tempter; abused affections engender the keenest of all miseries.

The world is governed by three things—wisdom, authority, and appearance. Wisdom for thoughtful people, authority for rough people, and appearance for the great mass of superficial people who can look only at the outside.

When we deplore the absence of some single excellence in another that we pride ourselves upon possessing, it is well to look at the opposite side and see if there is not present another class of virtues in which we are probably lamentably deficient.

Entertainment which is given with genuine hospitality and heartiness means more than mere feeding of the body; it means a royal interchange of the gifts of the soul. This is the highest compensation which the intelligent mind can bestow or receive.

The future is always wonderful to the young. Life is like a beautiful and winding lane—on either side bright flowers, and beautiful butterflies, and tempting fruits, which we scarcely pause to admire and to taste, so eager are we to haste to an opening which we imagine will be more beautiful still.

MY MOTHER.

Of all the names to memory dear,
And many names there be,
That claims affection's fondest seal,
There's one most dear to me.
'Tis graven deeply on my heart,
Surmounting every other,
Nor shall it ever be erased,
The honored name of Mother.

When first my infant tongue began
To lisp that sacred name,
Maternal teaching was the source
From whence those accents came.
And when in years of thoughtless youth,
So prone to go astray,
It was her prayer to Heaven that I
Might find the better way.

Through every period of my life,
From childhood up to man,
A mother's care was still the same
As when it first began.
And all the light that grace inspires
To me was freely given,
That I might tread the narrow path
That leads from earth to Heaven

THE OUTLAW'S DAUGHTER.

Toward sunset of a summer's evening, in the year '59, a bronzed, athletic man, whose age did not exceed thirty-eight years drew rein in the shadow of a plane tree, on the brow of a wooded slope, some five and-a-half miles from the town of Columne, in Southern California.

The scene around him was wonderful in its exquisite harmony of color. Over the adjacent mountains hung soft, purple shadows—dreamy and mystic; in the western sky was beauty indescribable as it was evanescent; the azure blue melted in the rose and glowed into flame, while the rich purple and fleecy white masses piled themselves in gorgeous confusion against a back ground of gold, a myriad of tints and shades quivered into light and dissolved, ere the eye could determine or thought give them color. From the pale blue and scarlet flowers which literally carpeted the earth, arose a richness of perfume almost oppressive. Here and there at the base of some solemn pine, rested a huge boulder, draped in Spanish moss, whose sombre gray formed a pleasing contrast to the vivid crimson blossoms. Far in the distance gleamed the blue waters of the Pacific enveloped in hazy light.

"Nature knew how to wield her brush when she made these California forests and wonderful sunsets! There is nothing of the kind in the East in comparision with them!" exclaimed the beholder, gazing around him in admiration expressed in face and voice. Then, forgetful of Nature, he continued: "But my unknown friend, who is so solicitous of my welfare as to send me such a message, to meet her here, is apparently forgetful of her trust. Perhaps after all it is a hoax or trap of some sort, I'm not so thoroughly popular in these regions as some men." Here he laughed, a low pleased laugh, and drew from an inner pocket a small note, written in a lady's hand, the contents of which were:

"I hear that to-morrow you leave Columne for the East—your money, perhaps your life is in danger. It is in my power to save you or at least put you on your guard, and I desire you to meet me, at sunset, on the summit, a mile from the old Mission. Do not disregard this warning of A FRIEND."

He glanced at the note, folded, and returned it to his pocket. As he did so, the sound of iron-shod hoofs resounded on the hard path and in another moment a rider, habited in velvet and mounted on a steed as black as night, galloped into view and brought her fiery courser to a stand-still beside the horseman under the plane tree.

The new-comer was little more than a child—her age could not have exceeded sixteen, but her form was lithe and rounded and the ease with which she managed her meddlesome Arab, showed she possessed nerve and capability. Her face was charming in contour and expression, while her lips and cheeks wore the carmine of health.

"You are here!" she exclaimed in a tone of relief, as her eyes rested on the horseman, "I feared you might not heed my warning."

"Curiosity, if nothing else, would have compelled me to meet you," was the reply. "May I ask from what great danger you propose to save me?"

"A few questions first," she responded imperatively. "Tell me your name."

"Philip Burmeson."

"You were sent West two years ago by the Government to aid in breaking up an organized band of outlaws, whose depredation on out-going and in-coming stages, had become unbearable; while here you have amassed in the mines a large sum of gold, which you intend to take with you on your return East; and, furthermore, you are to start for the East in the stage that leaves Columne to morrow at four o'clock—am I not right?"

"You certainly display a wonderful knowledge of my affairs, for so young a lady and a stranger; but I believe all you have stated is correct. Will you now deign to enlighten me as to the cause of all these queries?"

"Yes, I wished to assure myself you were really the person I sought, and now I tell you you must not leave Columne to-morrow, nor, if possible, permit the stage to go."

"You speak positively," said Burmeson, "what reason can you give for so materially changing my plans?"

"The very best of reasons," responded the girl, her tone growing more cautious and her magnetic brown eyes holding fixedly the steel-blue ones opposite. "It is known to a band of the most daring outlaws in the West, that a stage, laden with booty, leaves Columne to-morrow and that you are to be among the passengers. A plan has been made to surprose and rob the coach. You are especially singled out, and they have determined to kill you if you make any resistance, which they feel sure you will. They hate you because you have frustrated so many of their plans during the past two years, and as an enemy to their cause they decided to show you no mercy. This, at least, is the plot of part of the band—but the leader, I am sure, is not so blood thirsty, however much he may desire your gold."

"And who is the leader of this party?" queried Burmeson.

At this the young girl hesitated, and seemed to be debating her reply, at last he said:

"He is known as 'Captain Dick.' I think you have heard of him ere now."

"Yes, indeed, I have!" exclaimed Burmeson, his eyes lighting with renewed interest at the name. "That man is no common robber, he has brains, and uses them, 'tis a pity they are wasted in such a cause. So *his* party is to make the attack? Well, I shall be prepared for them, they may have a little more trouble with Burmeson yet, before he says adieu to the vale of the setting sun and the bold Red Robins. At what time and place is this attack to be?"

"You are bent on leaving Columne to-morrow then?" she evaded, "will nothing induce you to remain?"

"Nothing," was the response. I'm just as eager to capture Captain Dick as he is to capture my gold."

"I feared you would answer thus," said the girl, in a tone of disappointment, and a troubled expression filled her face, while her voice took a hard, defiant ring, as she continued:

"Unless you promise to see that no harm comes to Captain Dick I will not tell yon anything further—will you promise me this?"

"How can I promise you such a ridiculous thing?" cried Burmeson in amazement. "Have I not just said nothing would delight me more than his capture, and now you virtually ask me to set him at liberty, in case he is taken—why 'tis absurd!"

"Still it is what you must do," persisted the girl; "without the time, manner and place of attack, all I have told you goes for naught; you can accomplish nothing without a knowledge of these points; no one can give them to you but me, and I found them out quite accidentally. All I ask for them is 'Captain Dick's' liberty. I know he is a bad, reckless man, and deserves justice, but mine must not be the hand to administer it." Her voice had lost its hardness, and was pleading and sorrowful. Burmeson saw she was deeply agitated.

"What is this outlaw to you, that you plead so for him?" he inquired, gazing searchingly in her troubled brown eyes. "You are 'oure young'—but yet—is he your lover?"

"I have no lover," she replied simply.

"Then tell me what he is," repeated her interlocutor.

A wave of crimson surged over the lovely face, and the proud young head drooped, till the sun god, catching sight of the loose, falling tresses of chestnut kissed them into burnt gold—drooped till Burmeson could scarce hear the low reply:

"He is my father."

"Your father—impossible he cried in dismay, "why you are a lady—you cannot be an outlaw's daughter!"

The girl's quick ear caught the scorn in his voice, and raising her head proudly she responded:

"The 'outlaw's daughter' heard that Philip Burmeson was a brave man and she erroneously formed the idea that he was also a generous gentleman, she now begs pardon for such a mistake."

"I am sorry if I wounded you—I did not intend it," said Burmeson apologetically, a flush rising in his bronzed cheek at her rebuke. "And I am glad he is your father rather than your lover. Fate provides a girl her father and mother, but gives her liberty to choose her lover. But, tell me, you are not compelled to follow your father's fortunes. Do you live with him."

"Not exactly," she answered. He provides a pretty home for me, a few miles from Columne, and supplies me with whatever I fancy. An old Mexican woman keeps me company, but often I grow lonely. Sometimes he visits me, and is very kind, I have often urged him to give up this wild life and return to the East, where he has relatives, but he refuses to listen to me.

"The East is 'too tame' he declares, and the excitement of his present existence suits him too well to allow him to forsake it."

"Mr. Burmeson," she continued, "the property, and I am very much afraid, the lives of your fellow-passengers are in your hands, will you needlessly peril them by allowing me to depart without the information I can give you? I repeat that without it you will lose your life, and that with it you can capture three outlaws with little or no violence. Surely if I put so much in your power you can grant me the equivalent I demand—the liberty of 'Captain Dick.'"

In her eagerness the girl laid her hand on his arm and bent her face so close to his, that the long plume of her cap swept his swarthy cheek.

Burmeson was humane, and the sweet face and pleading eyes touched his heart.

"Very well," he said reluctantly, "I promise for your sake; but it is sorely against my will and better judgment. Now tell me all."

A look of relief crept over the fair face at his words and her voice and eyes were full of gratitude, as she said:

"Oh, thank you, I know you will keep your promise—and I am so glad!"

Then, hurriedly, she detailed the time, place and manner of attack, and the plan by which she thought they might be easily taken.

The outlaws' attack was skillfully planned, and Burmeson was forced to acknowledge that without the information this young girl had given him, the Columne stage-coach would have been at fearful odds. Her plan, too, was excellent, and, if rightly carried out, would insure success to Burmeson.

She could not boast of many noble qualities transmitted to her through her father, but she might at least, thank him for her clear, cool head.

The sun had dipped its golden wings into the blue waters, and the sky had exchanged its brilliancy of color, for tender opaline tints, ere the young girl had finished and turned to depart. "You will not forget your promise?" she said, by way of a parting admonition.

"Have no fear—you may trust me," said Burmeson, quietly, "I have never yet broken one."

"You will let me accompany you home, for it is not safe for a lady to ride unattended in these lawless regions?"

The girl laughed a merry little laugh of youth and innocence. She had gained her object and could afford to be happy.

"Thank you," she said. "I am perfectly at home in these 'lawless regions,' you know, and besides, what have I to fear when with Abdallah? There is not a fleeter steed on the Pacific slope," and she stroked affectionately the glossy neck and flowing mane of her favorite. "Besides, every true western girl understands how to use this," and she touched lightly the silver mounted Derringer in her belt. "Believe me, I am not in the least timorous, and it might arouse suspicion were we seen together. I prefer to go alone."

"You are a brave girl," said Burmeson, and he removed the broad sombreo from his head and stood uncovered, while the moist breath of the Pacific lifted the loose locks of his hair. "I should be proud of just such a daughter. I hope this may not be our last meeting, and if you ever need a friend, do not hesitate to send or come to this address." As he spoke he drew a card from his pocket, hastily penciled a few lines and handed it to her. She took it, gave him a grateful look and extended her hand.

"Good-bye! God bless you little girl!" said Burmeson, pressing her hand warmly in his.

"Good bye," she responded, simply and a little sorrowfully, then wheeled her horse, and was soon lost to his view in the shrubby forest of thorny mezquit and yellow pine.

The stage-coach left Columne the following day at the appointed time, but it was not until they were several miles from the town that Burmeson informed the driver and passengers that they might expect an attack from robbers, at a point known as Redwood Gulch. This was a deep mountain pass, and in it the outlaws were stationed. Burmeson had provided each of the passengers with a pair of bracelets and a loaded revolver, with instructions when to use them, and just as the moon rose over the tall crags the stage entered the pass, but unoccupied by anyone save the driver. Scarcely had it done so, when, "Halt!" rang through the narrow defile, and, simultaneously, six athletic men surrounded the coach, clamoring lustily for the surrender of its occupants. While thus engaged Burmeson, at the head of the passengers, entered the pass, and before the astonished outlaws had recovered from their surprise, at finding the stage deserted, they were facing the suggestive cavities of half a dozen revolvers, in the hands of cool, steady men, while the click, click, of the armlets, on six pairs of wrists, resounded in succession.

It was all so sudden and unexpected to the outlaws, that they could scarcely realize that their golden dreams had vanished and that they were captives in their own web.

"The game is yours, this time gentlemen," said one of the outlaws, in a cool tone, then turning to his men, he continued: "Never mind, boys! this is a blunder, but 'there is a tide in the affairs of all men,' and our turn will come again—never fear."

"We've been betrayed, Captain!" cried the other robbers, and curses deep and long resounded on the night air.

The captives were taken to the nearest town and there left to western justice—with the exception of one—"Captain Dick." Burmeson, mindful of his promise, watched his opportunity to slip the bracelets from the outlaw's wrists and assist his escape. As he bent over him in the act, Burmeson whispered

"I do this for the sake of your daughter, whom I honor as much as I despise you."

No further adventures were encountered during the remainder of the stage's journey, and it is safe to suppose that the passengers and their treasures reached their various eastern homes unmolested.

Often Burmeson wondered if "Captain Dick" had reached his home in safety. He had every reason to suppose so, but an accident might have befallen him, and in that case, would the outlaw's daughter ever know he had kept his promise. The thought troubled him not a little, but he had no means of ascertaining the truth. Often in imagination he pictured that sunset on the summit. The blue waters of the Pacific, the glowing sky, the flowers and mossy rocks, the evening breeze, moist and salt from the ocean, and last but not least the young girl on her black charger. The sweet face and pleading voice, were often in his memory, and he would have given much to see the one, and hear the other again.

But it was no time for idle dreaming, stirring events were transpiring throughout the country and men of brains were awakening to the fact that a crisis, in the affairs of the nation, was near at hand. At last it came, "The Civil War." Four long years of carnage. Burmeson enlisted as a volunteer at the very beginning, and served his country faithfully. He knew what long marches, hunger and thirst, a blanket bed by the roadside, and fierce charges meant. His country knew also and testified her appreciation of his participation in the carnage by making him a Major-General.

It was during the war he made the acquaintance of a fellow-officer, Captain Darrel, a fine soldier and an honorable gentleman. The friendship between the two was strengthened by many little acts of kindness on both sides, and when peace was declared, Captain Darrell insisted that Major Burmeson should accompany him home. The Major not finding it convenient at the time was obliged to refuse, but promised to visit him when times became a little more settled.

The following summer he received a letter from the Captain, reminding him of his promise, and a postscript, to the effect, that his would-be host had a very charming niece to whom he would be proud to introduce the Major.

A desire to see his veteran friend, and not the niece, induced the Major to accept the kind invitation, and, accordingly, he went down to Captain Darrel's residence, a fine country mansion, surrounded with elegant grounds, which, at that season of the year, were exceedingly lovely.

The Captain was delighted to welcome his friend, introduced his wife and children, and added: "My niece is out riding at present, but I expect her home soon. She is passionately fond of horseback exercise, and rarely a day passes that she is not out."

Even as he spoke, a magnificent horse of black galloped up to the front entrance, and a young lady sprang lightly from the saddle. A small colored boy led away the horse, and the young lady came up the steps, her habit held up under arm, a dainty little whip in her hand, and the loveliest tinge of rose in her cheeks. She crossed the wide veranda to where her uncle stood beside Major Burmeson, who was partly hidden from her view by a flowering shrub.

"My niece, Miss Clista Stratton," said the Captain, "Clista this is Major Burmeson, an old army friend of mine—why what is the matter! Have you two met before?,' he inquired, in amazement, for the Major was holding both Clista's gauntleted hands in his and looking radiant, while she was smiling up in his face with the freedom and ease of one who knew him.

"Miss Clista and I are quite old friends," said the Major, "and I am both delighted and surprised to meet her again. Then in a tone intended only for her ear he added: "I kept my promise."

"Yes, I know," she said, a shadow falling over her bright face. "He died honorably at Gettysburg; and I have come East to live with Uncle Darrell. I am very happy, and, oh, so glad, to see you again."

Her magnetic brown eyes were raised to his, her rose-red lips were smiling, her face was radiant, and as he gazed at her, something awoke in Philip Burmeson's heart, that had its birth one sunset evening long ago, on the flower strewn summit, over-looking the blue sea, and that would never sleep again while life and he were one.

The Major was not a young man, but he was handsome and well-preserved. He was very much in love with Clista Stratton, and determined to win her; and to that purpose he bent all his energies while at Captain Darrell's. Nor could the task have been a very difficult one, for when at last he was forced to bring his visit to a close, it was with the promise of a speedy return, and he left on a pair of crimson lips a fond kiss, and on the slim finger of the outlaw's daughter's hand a sparkling gem.

Blind Sign Painter.

I was running a weekly paper in a small northern Indiana town at the time I first met him. You know how the inhabitants of small places go wild over anything of a freakish nature, and the reigning sensation just then was the work of a blind sign painter. A party of advertising fakirs has just struck the village, who decorated the dead walls and fences in the most gaudy way imaginable, the finishing and artistic touches being done by a member of the party who was known as the "Only Blind Sign Painter on Earth." Business with with them was rushing, every merchant in town coming around and wanting work done, for when the blind sign painter, who was none other than Riley, felt his way up a ladder and dashed off an artistic sign, half the inhabitants of the place turned out to witness the feat.

The scheme of the fakirs which was an original one and calculated to catch the multitude, all depended on the histrionic ability of the Hoosier poet. He had large, frank gray eyes, and the vision of an eagle, When the surface was selected he was brought out and led to the foot of the ladder. A part of the business was to go up a step, carefully feeling his way, then turning, stare into vacancy in an aimless, moony sort of style, and bring to bear on the crowd a face full of pain and pathos. This rarely failed to draw expressions of sympathy, and what was more to the point, additional advertising contracts. Slowing climbing the ladder he fingered the surface, measuring with hands the dimensions of the letters, and then, suddenly seizing the brush, the sign was reeled off, much more rapidly than the average painter could do it.

Another catching bit of "business" was to stumble on coming down, when one of the party gave him a shoving below, with an imprecation and a brutal order to be more careful.

"Shame, shame! Some one ought to take the poor man away from those ruffians," were sample remarks from the crowd on such occasions. One day, when he was up the ladder, I caught his eye. My suspicions had been aroused, and he saw it in my face. Slowly and deliberately, with owlish solemnity, he winked that gray eye of his in a way which spoke whole libraries. After that I was taken in his confidence, and finding that he was a gold mine of talent induced him to leave the painters and go to work in my office, a task which was not difficult, for he only regarded the "Blind Painter", dodge as a boyish lark, and was getting tired of the fun. That was the beginning of his newspaper career.

The Prophet in Soudan.

The spread of the doctrines of the prophet of Mecca in Africa during the past twenty-five years has been most remarkable. It has extended south and west from Upper Egypt till it has almost reached the English possessions in the distant south. All the more superior tribes and nations have embraced it. The negroes take kindly to the religion of the Arabs. The latter generally come among them as traders, but they preach and pray while they buy and sell. They make converts in every village, where a mosque and religious school are soon founded.

The Arab missionary among the negroes of Africa pursues the same course that the French Jesuits did among the Indians of North America. He puts himself on terms of equality with the persons among whom he comes. He learns their language and ways. He then initiates them into the mysteries of the religion he believes in. Each convert is presented with a white robe which he takes a great pride in wearing. He soon becomes an enthusiastic exhorter. He learns about a sacred book, and becomes anxious to become acquainted with its contents. He acquires a new language and becomes the companion of a superior race. He exchanges his negro habits for the manners of the Arabs. He has made a great advance in civilization, and is fully conscious of it. He is no sooner confirmed in the new faith than he commences to make proselytes.

Known to Romance.

Another Queen's private existence is not without its characteristic features. The name of the Queen of Naples evokes a figure out of some romance of chivalry and legends. She appears to our fancy as a heroine in sensational adventures of love and warfare, sometimes heading fantastic masquerades and mad revelry in the palace of the Bourbons at Naples, at others defending the last bulwarks of threatened royalty on the bastions of Gaeta; visiting the dying in the casemates under the bombs of the Garibaldians, or kneeling at the feet of the Pope to receive his blessing on "his dearly beloved daughter." This is the portrait lingering in our imagination. In reality the Duchess de Castro, as she is called now, is a quiet, subdued silent woman, leading a life almost monastical in its monotonous repose, in an ordinary hotel of the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, in Paris, a street near the Champs Elysees and abutting on the Place de la Concorde, where another Mary lost her life and her throne. She had lived there through the long years of her exile, after the cottage of St. Monde was abandoned, in 1874, for the Hotel Vuillemont, where the King and Queen occupy two large apartments on the first and second floors. The King has one secretary and the Queen one lady in waiting. A butler and four men and four maids compose the whole of their private staff of servants. For the rest they avail themselves of the general resources of public establishments. The royal couple have renounced the pomps of palaces. Even when visiting Munich, the Queen's native city, they put up unceremoniously at the Hotel Bellevue, the quaint old hostelry, with its highly colored, almost historical decorations.

During eight months of the year the Duchess de Castro resides in Paris. The remainder of the time she spends at the seaside and in Bavaria. She seems to eschew all splendors, all representation, even the social advantages she might enjoy in a city where she would be welcomed by so many illustrious families more or less related to her. Almost her only amusement is riding, either in the open air in a riding school. She owns large stables in the Champs Elysees, which she superintends herself, and in which she has the warmest interest. She never entertains. Hotel life is a sufficient excuse for the non-giving of balls or receptions. Her only visitors are a few old and tried friends, some travelers from Naples, men and women whose names are written on the same pages of past happiness and past sorrow. On Saturday only a few more are admitted, but their number is always limited. She is intimate only with the Duchess d'Alencon. The Queen subscribes widely, almost prodigally, to any charitable undertaking set on foot by the rich, noble and fashionable women of the best world in Paris. The early worshipers at the Madeleine know that the quiet, familiar figure kneeling every morning at the same hour, before the same altar at low mass, is the wife of the man who accompanies her—a man with a black mustache, a Bourbonian nose, and the slight Italian swaggering gait—and that they are the Royal exiles known as the Duke and Duchess de Castro.

Europeans in Pekin.

A French writer gives this picture of the life of Europeans in Pekin: There are sixty of them at the largest computation, and Chinese society is absolutely shut to them. Communication with the mandarin class is limited to official visits, and news from Europe comes so slowly to the capital of the Son of Heaven that they seem distant echoes from another world whose existence is of very little account. Life would be dull indeed did not Pekin offer one great resource against the blues——curios of all kinds, old books, old pots, old ivories, old enamels, and even old clothes. From morning to night, in the small circles which the Europeans form, there is no other talk but of famille verte, famille rose, painted and cloissone enamels. After breakfast the clerks of the larger bric-a-brac shops enter with a load of things, hoping that a good state of digestion will dispose you to more optimism—and to 'put your foot in it," a trick quite as well known to the Pekin tradesmen as to their colleagues in the west.

The shops open to Europeans are incumbered with a great mass of things useless and ugly to our eyes; a visit is hardly worth while. But there are many practically closed to them because the proprietor is afraid of the "red-furred devils." Should you enter one the merchant will not rise. He puts ridiculous prices on everything you admire, and should you not leave soon he will insult you with some such epithet as "tribute-bearer," that being the only reason which a patriotic Chinaman can allow for the presence in Pekin of such dangerous savages as are the Europeans.

They Were Dandies.

Washington, who died in 1799, wore ruffles on his sleeves, and half of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence wore powdered wigs. Jefferson sported knee breeches, and Madison was proud of having worn a suit of clothes of American make at his Inauguration. Daniel Webster usually wore a suit of snuff-brown color, with a large soft necktie. Martin Van Buren was very fastidious about his clothes, and always appeared during the summer in the whitest of white duck linen. His clothes were cut in the latest styles and he wore very high stock neckties out of which peeped his standing collar, making his head look like that of John the Baptist on a charger. Andrew Jackson also dressed well, though he did not make his clothes a great matter. Henry Clay wore a swallow-tail, and a standing collar extravagantly high. James Buchanan was always very precise in his clothes.

Steam at ordinary pressure, when sent into saline solutions, raises their temperature considerably above its own.

What it Costs Patti to Live.

Patti makes a great deal of money and she spends a great deal. At the rate she lives it must cost her some, thing like $1,000,000 a year. She has a retinue of people and a large suite of apartments at the Windsor Hotel—private table, of course—and her own chief, whom she brings with her. Then she has a castle in Wales to keep up, and that is an enormous tax upon her income. Even when she does not live there she has ten or a dozen people taking care of the house, and as many more on the place. The castle itself is as large as a small hotel. It has forty-five furnished rooms, besides other rooms that are not furnished. It is a whim of Patti's to keep up this place, and she has enough money to indulge herself in expensive whims. Besides the money that Patti earns, she has $200,000 that can never be touched; at least the principal can not be touched; she has the use of the income, of course. But this she does not lay much stress upon. The income of $200,000 is a small item to a person who makes as much money as she does. Christine Nilsson is really wealthier than Patti, because she has more money laid up and better invested than is Patti's money. The castle in Wales, which represents a little fortune, is an expense rather than an income. All the money that Christine Nilsson has in real estate brings her in a good round interest. Then Nilsson is thrifty. She spends very little money compared with Patti. It is hard to say which is the wiser—the one who spends as she goes or the one who lays up her money. Patti will always have $200,000 to fall back on; so she saves very little of her earnings. There is no one to come after her except Nicolini's children, and to these she is very liberal now.

The English Soldier.

R. C. Drum, the Adjutant General of the army, spent two months in England last summer. He is an enthusiastic admirer of English troops, and believes that England and Russia will get to fighting before long. He says that Russia has been quietly working down towards the East India possessions of England, and that a conflict in the future is inevitable. 'The English soldier," said General Drum, is the finest in the world. I make no exception. A regiment of Englishmen is the finest body of soldiers ever gotten together.

"You will not even except our volunteer troops of the last war?"

"No," said General Drum; "we had no regiments of the purely American type. They were mixed with the foreign element always."

"Which nation do you think would win in a fight—England or Russia."

"I do not believe that the English troops can be beaten by any nation. They love fighting. They are men of high intelligence, and their officers are plucky fellows. The weak feature of the English army at present is the absence of any staff system. They have no regular staff as we have in our army. No officer is trained up to hold an executive position. Officers in the British army are too apt to be placed in responsible positions through favor or influence. This is the great fault of the service. The Scotch make wonderful soldiers. They are the only troops that have made a reputation in military history for a capacity to rally under fire. Unite them with the English and handle them well, and you have an invincible army."

On a Postal Card.

She walked up and down the corridor of the postoffice for ten or fifteen minutes before she asked of a citizen who was directing an envelope:

"Please, sir, but would you write a word or two on a postal card for me?"

"Certainly, ma'am; where is it to go to?"

"To John Sessions, at Cleveland. Put Esq. after his name. I sometimes forget it, and it makes him mad."

"Your husband?"

"Of course. When I want a postal card written to a strange man it will be a cold day. Now, then, begin with 'My Dearest Husband.'"

"I've got that."

"Say that I am all right, the baby is all right, and I haven't time to write any more."

"Yes."

"Then you'll want a P. S. that I have only $2 left, and shall look for him to send me some next week."

"Yes'm."

"That'll be all, except to say from your true wife to my loving husband, and don't send less'n $5, and baby weighs eighteen pounds, and the weather is still cold. Thanks, sir, I'll do as much for you some day."

The Indians.

The sixteenth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners gives a good showing as to the progress in the art of civilization. The past year was a peaceful one. No wars or extensive outbreaks of any kind. It was therefore a year of industry and progress in education. Steadily the wild, and hitherto roving tribes of the territories are settling down to permanent homes and are peacefully and industriously cultivating their own lands and raising provisions both to sell and to keep. They now cultivate 230,000 acres of land. The Indians exclusive of the five civilized tribes; have now over 14,000 houses of which 2,267 were built in 1884. They have 215 schools of all grades with 785 teachers, and about 12,000 scholars. There are 147 churches on the various reservations. Add to the above the schools, churches and lands of the five civilized tribes and we find the Indian is making progress much more rapidly and substantially than is generally conceded.

The scales for weighing gold in the Assay Office at New York are so delicate that, when brought to a balance with two pieces of paper of equal size in the pans, the mere writing of the name on one of the pieces of paper will add enough weight to the paper to turn the scale in its favor.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 20, 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

No. 1. A Worsted Jersey (that means made of long strand wool) not shoddy, at 98 cts.

No. 2. Merrimac and Allen Prints for 5 cents a yard, usual price, 7 and 8 cents.

No. 3. A plain white India Lawn at 8 cents usual price 12c.

No. 4. All over Lace net at 37½.

No. 5. The greatest of all—Men's White Shirts, with Linen bosom, reinforced front, gusseted and finished throughout, at 25 cents.
Ask your merchant for one, and he will tell you they can not be bought. We have them in all sizes, from 13 to 16½.

No. 6. In embroidered dress-goods, we carry India linen, bastiste, chambreys, in handsome paterns.

No. 7. Our parasols are models of beauty and at very low prices.

D. GARMAN & SON.

BUSH'S ARCADE. *Bellefonte,* 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sun bonnets—Garmans. 20
Ladies belts—Garmans. 20
India lawn at 8c—Garmans. 20
Merimac prints at 5c—Garmans.
Summer merino underwear—Garmans.
White mull for trimming hats—Garmans. 20
Double dyed indigo blue prints at 6½ cents—Garmans. 20
Ladies' best quality hose, solid colors, only 25 cents—Bee Hive.

——Daniel Bartges becomes landlord of the Madisonburg hotel.

Ladies' pin stripe hose, full, regular made, only 20 cents a pair—Bee Hive.

——Boys, bumble bees and butter flies will soon be ripe—get your straw hats ready.

Best assortment of glass in the valley—sizes 8x10 to 24x36, at J. O. Deininger's, Centre Hall. 20may2m

——The weather this week, so far, has been summer like. A warm rain would be a help to vegetation.

Largest stock of woolens and the best of work done in the merchant tailoring department of the Bee Hive.

——Michael Derstine has improved his residence at the lower end of town by facing it with nice siding.

We are sole agents for Centre county for Dr. D. Clain's corset, the best 50 cent corset in the world—Bee Hive.

——Bartholomew's store building, at the station, is up and Mr. John A. Grenoble is putting a metalic roof on it.

——Summer suits at the Philadelphia Branch—new styles—30 per cent lower than elsewhere. Go and see them.

——Miss Rose Kreider, living with her sister, Mrs George Stover, in Penn twp., died on Monday last, aged 77 years.

——Had a fine thunder shower on Tuesday night which will greatly aid vegetation and check the mountain fires.

——Summer hats for men and boys, all styles, very cheap, at the Philadelphia Branch, headquarters for ready-made clothing.

——The new plaster mill at Farmers' Mills is now completed, and I am prepared to supply fresh ground Nova Scotia plaster. [20m4t] J. B. FISHER.

——The Pennsvalley mountains east of here are on fire. We observe the sky filled with smoke in the direction of Brushvalley.

——Get your boots and shoes at Mingle's shoe store, in the Brockerhoff house block, headquarters for low prices and genuine gooks.

——Give Mingle's shoe store a call if you want a fine and good article. His assortment is always fine and complete, and goods warranted.

——The Presbyterian church of Lewisburg has extended a call to Rev. John Grier, of Danville. Salary $1200 a year and use of the parsonage free.

——Suits made to order, latest styles, at the Philad. Branch tailoring department, where one of the best and most experienced tailors is employed.

——Summer suits are needed now and the Philad. Branch is the place to get them. An enormous stock, for men and boys, at the Philad. Branch, at lowest prices.

——The large lime stack built on the mill lot, by Mr. Dunkelberger, is nearly burned and will turn out about 3000 bushels of the best white lime by end of this week.

——The roller mill and engineer's house, at the station, have each been put under a fire-proof metalic roof. The job has just been completed by A. J. Reesman.

——Go to Lewins for clothing—he will give you more and better clothing than any other store in the United States for the same money. Suits for men and boys, in stacks.

——The installation of Rev. W. K. Foster took place in the Presbyterian church of New Berlin on May 7, and in the Buffalo Presbyterian church of Mifflinburg on May 8.

——Spring and summer suits, for men and boys, at the Philad. Branch, where all the latest styles can be seen and bought at lower prices than elsewhere. One price for all and goods warranted.

——The Centre Hall roller flouring mill is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready to store grain in about two weeks. The mason work for the engine and boiler is now in the hands of Daniel J. Decker.

——The wars and rumors of wars across the waters do not scare Lewins & Co. from a farther reduction in the prices of ready-made clothing, when all else is on the rise. Low prices and No. 1 bargains in suits is their motto.

——Stover's marble yard, in Bellefonte, turns out more work than any three yards in this county. This is because of the superiority of his material and excellence of work. In prices he will be found among the lowest.

——Elegant line of ladies' and misses' Jerseys just opened at Dinges' store.

——Fifty Kits of No. 2 Mackerel offered at 55cents a kit, guaranteed O. K.—Dinges' store.

—— Go to the Philad. Branch for a spring overcoat, and you will get it at a bargain. Spring suits of every style, and cheaper than elsewhere in this state. The Philad. Branch is headquarters for bargains in ready-made clothing. No impositions practiced.

——PERSONAL.—Jacob Winkelblech, of Haines, gave the Reporter a call the other day—Jake is an old acquaintance whom we were pleased to see. Daniel Ripka and J. D. Breon, two good Gregg township Democrats, favored the Reporter sanctum with a call.

——The Osborne light steel frame Binder, and Osborne Mower, can be seen at Peter Hoffer's shed, near the mill, at the railroad station. Mr. Hoffer will keep samples of these celebrated machines at the above place during this season, and farmers are invited to examine the same. 22ap6t

——The New Bloomfield Freeman says that "S. C. Wilson wants Rev. Criley, of Altoona, to hand over the sheckles allowed by law for performing a marriage ceremony wherein said Wilson's minor daughter was one of the principals." Very sorry our friend Criley has been duped. He is not a man to knowingly commit a blunder of this kind. Now, a proper license law would have prevented this unpleasantness.

——Railroad officials inform us that the cars will run through to Bellefonte, on the Lewisburg & Tyrone road, July 1st. This will be good news for Bellefonte as well as for Pennsvalley. Bellefonte will no doubt have a new stimulus when our road is completed to that town. It will make it quite an important centre and should the Vanderbilt road be made over the Buffalo run route Bellefonte will be hunky dory for railroad facilities and be as much out of the woods as any other town.

——Lewins & Co., leading house for ready-made clothing, have an immense stock of new goods. Go and see piles of coats, pants, vests and shirts, and other wear for men and boys and you will be astonished. But still more astonishing are the low prices and great bargains offered. There is nothing to match them in the entire state and least of all in this county. No one purchasing a garment there fails to save several dollars in cash, or has yet regretted making a purchase at the Philad. Branch.

"MEMORIAL DAY."

CENTRE HALL, May 18.

At the last meeting of Samuel Shannon Post, of this place, it was deemed advisable to have the program the same as last year, which was as follows: All Post members, and soldiers who are not members, are requested to meet at the Post room on morning of Saturday, May 30, at 6:30 o'clock. Uniforms to be worn by those who have them. We will leave Centre Hall at 7 o'clock and meet the Spring Mills delegation at Farmers Mills at 8 a. m. After memorial services we will be escorted to Spring Mills by the Farmer's Mills band, where we will decorate at 10 a. m. After dinner at Spring Mills the graves of soldiers in George's Valley will be attended to at 1 p. m. From there we will go to Potter's Mills, ceremonies beginning at 2:30 p. m., after which we will go to Centre Hall and decorate at 5 p. m.

Rev. Heckman will make addresses at Farmer's Mills and Spring Mills. Rev. Currin will speak in George's Valley and Potter's bank, and also on "Monument" at Centre Hall. Rev. Land will also speak at Centre Hall. Farmer's Mills band will be at the Union, Spring Mills and George's Valley; Tusseyville band for Potter's Mills and Linden Hall band for Centre Hall.

Citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity are requested to meet in Post room, on Friday evening, 22, to determine upon procuring flowers, etc., also to appoint committees, chairman, etc., for such business as pertains to memorial day. All Sunday Schools, citizens of the town and country, organizations and societies are respectfully invited. We hope all citizens and business men will suspend work and attend the various decoration services. It is our privilege and duty to do so, and we hope we may meet with the same encouragement that stimulated us a year ago. We shall be pleased to have the citizens accompany us the entire round, and we especially wish the bands to do so. We are sorry that circumstances compell us to ask more than is fair of the ministers, but we hope they will at any rate be present and do the best they can. We ask as a last request that no one will allow inclement weather to get away with their loyalty on the 30th of May, '85. J.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF PA.
No. 9. } *Grand Army of the Republic,*
Philadelphia, May 6, '85.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:—Another year in life's campaign brings us again to Memorial Day with its sad memories and tender associations, and as the nation bends over the graves of its heroes and pays to noble dust the tribute of love, let us remember that we are not only to cast our floral offerings on the graves of former comrades in-arms, but standing in their presence to re-dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work they have left us to do.

We shall stand on this Memorial Day at the graves of comrades who marched with us one year ago. At these graves we are reminded that our ranks here are rapidly thinning, and with each vacant place come new and weightier responsibilities.

Their work is done, their mission ended. To us, their comrades, is given the duty of keeping fresh and green their memories, of perpetuating and transmitting intact to posterity the country perfected by their sacrifices and sufferings. Resting from their labors, the story of their lives jewelled by deeds of valor and patriotism, shall inspire in the hearts of all the people a love for country and flag, that shall keep the land forever united, beautiful and free.

Let memorial services be held in such places of worship at which Posts may be able to attend, and in the sanctuary let us thank God, that it was our privilege to live in a time, when hosts of brave men died for humanity's sake, and, when the greatest and grandest army in the history of the world proclaimed liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

By Command of AUSTIN CURTIN,
Department Commander.
THOS. J. STEWART,
Assistant Adj. General.

THREE DEATHS.

Philipsburg, Pa., May 15.—Mr. Peter Winkler, of this place, buried his youngest child on Tuesday. His wife became seriously ill yesterday morning, and died last night. When informed of Mrs. Winkler's illness, Mrs. Rosina, her mother, received a stroke of apoplexy, and died this morning. Mother and daughter will be buried together to-morrow.

BIG FIRE AT MILLHEIM.

Millheim had a big fire on last Friday morning. It started about 3 a. m. in Kaufman's store, (the Alexander stand) and spread to the Alexander homestead adjoining, now owned by the daughters of Amos Alexander, dec'd. The homestead and store building and stable on the Alexander lot, and the two story frame house of Daniel Zeigler, adjoining the store on the west, were entirely destroyed. D. S. Musser's residence west of the Zeigler house was greatly damaged, all the siding on the east end being burned, and only the calm and exertions of the citizens prevented its destruction. Musser's hardware store, to the east of the Alexander house also made a narrow escape.

Musser's hotel, on the opposite side of the street, had its front badly damaged.

During the fire in the Kaufman store a keg of powder exploded which blew out and scattered the entire south side of the building, and the flying embers set fire to the stable and other outbuildings. The report of the explosion was heard several miles.

The Misses Alexander, we are informed, have an insurance of $1500 in the Manheim company.

Kaufman's store had an insurance of $2000 in the Centre Hall company and $4000 in another company. We are told that Kaufmrn's insurance would have expired at noon following the fire and that an insurance for an additional $2000 had been taken out only two days before. The origin of the fire is not known.

Several persons received injuries when the explosion took place.

The building in which the store was, was insured in the Centre Hall company for $1500.

IT IS

Now conceded on all sides that there is not and never has been a remedy of such remarkable efficacy as Curtis' Carmelite Cordial, in curing cholera, dysentary, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, summer complaints, cramps, pains in the bowels, or any intestinal irritation whatever, a single dose brings remarkable relief and a single bottle is guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. A very remarkable pain killer and valuable household remedy. Sold by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & CO.,
Philadelphia, Agents.

MANY CHILDREN

Suffer from day to day; punny, pallid, fretful and feverish, variable appetite and restless sleep, finally die, and their parents never suspecting the real cause, that the little sufferers' stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty-five cents invested in a box of McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders would save the doctor's bills and the patient's life. Entirely vegetable. Easy and pleasant to take. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. Sold by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

THE PLYMOUTH EPIDEMIC.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 18.—The relief committee at Plymouth made a careful canvass of the borough to-day, and the result indicated a gratifying abatement of the epidemic. There are nearly 100 less cases than appeared by the canvass two weeks ago. Many old cases are convalescing, and no new ones have appeared. Five funerals took place yesterday. There were no deaths to-day.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Consumptives and all, who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can find a cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottles at J. Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte, drug store. Large size $1.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED.

Tucson, Arizona, May 17.—Private advices from Hermosille, Mexico, say that the Mexican troops attacked the Yaquis Wednesday near Misa. Three hundred Yaquis are reported killed; Mexican loss eigety killed and wounded.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

Wm. S. Roberts, president of the defunct bank of Augusta, for whom a requisition was made by Gov. Hill, of New York, and is now pending in the courts, cut his throat with a razor from ear to ear. He will probably recover.

Among the returns of death by the Supervisor of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was Mrs. Catharine Main, aged 116 years. Her age was obtained from the family records in the possession of a daughter living in Kent county.

A LONG SNOOZE.

Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occurred 50 years ago, when Downs' Elixir first attained its reputation, on awaking he would have been able to recognize this friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another 20 years' nap, and wakened up to find Downs' Elixir at the end of half a century the most popular and best cough remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for bilious diseases, not so old, but good. m.

FOREST FIRES IN HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, May 18.—A forest fire is raging on Warrior ridge, west and north, and within half a mile of this place. Great damage to timber and farm houses has been done.

Owatonna, Minn., May 15.—The house of Henry Lewiston, six miles from here, burned last night and five of his children perished in the flames.

Men's and boys' straw hats—Garmans.

New York, May 15.—General Grant slept well last night, and suffered little or no pain. He took a ride in a street car to-day with Dr Douglas.

Embroidered dress paterns—Garmans.

Lace curtains and poles—Garmans. 20

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—Chas. Honlden was hanged at Petersburg this after noon for the murder of his wife last March.

FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

BELLEFONTE, May 19.

The completion of the link between Oak Hall and Bellefonte will create new stir and trade at the county seat, and the dullness of the last nine months will change to additional life in travel and trade. The postmastership still hangs fire. Who will it be? is the question. There are many applicants, some very deserving and who would make good postmasters. Gov. Curtin no doubt is perplexed as to who shall have the appointment, and render satisfaction all around. Well, it can't be done, and there's the rub.

An old citizen who left here twenty years ago and had returned, remarked that he was a looker-on at court, and thought, with few exceptions, our bar was not what it used to be, when it was famous as among the foremost in the state, and that there appeared quite a quantum of 2nd and 3rd rate material in it now. This remark is frequently heard from others. The Hales, Burnsides, Linns, Curtins, McAlisters, Petrikens, and other lawyers of note are not here, and few of their places are filled.

The grand jury touched the court-house matter too gingerly, and should have recommended fitting additions. Expect the honorable jurors were afraid of you newspaper men. Bob Brett is not going to shove off this mortal coil so soon yet—in the opinion of your correspondent Robert is improving in office and makes a capital prothonotary already and is generally liked. Cal. Harper, his predecessor, was admitted to the bar, at the April term and is well booked on grave questions of the law no doubt.

The burnt district is being rebuilt and fine business blocks will take the place of the old shanties. Lawyer Alexander was caned the other day, by parties interested in the glass works, for his valuable aid in the prosperity of the works. Gen. Beaver looks governorward, but says nothing, and if the confounded independents don't interfere, lightning may strike the General again in the nomination. Republicans are predicting a still further falling off in the democratic majority of this county, and look to an ultimate swinging around of the county to the republican side. Guess these fellows will be disappointed unless there are too many fools in the democratic ranks to misguide the ship. One thing is sure, narrow majorities always insure better nominations as bad men on the ticket are sure to go over board and often carry the balance of the ticket along over. Centre county, however, is not going to wheel into the republican line just yet. We have plenty of good men to make good and strong tickets, and when the pinch comes we'll take them.

The present board of commissioners is keeping up its good work of reducing the debt and collecting the outstanding duplicates. They are doing their duty, and there's where public servants often come short.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

For rheumatism, Lumbago, neuralgia, cramp and colic there is no remedy superior to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

DEATH AFTER THREE QUARTS OF WHISKY.

Wilkesbarre, May 12.—Theo. Smith, of Pleasant Valley, was found dead in bed last evening. Smith drank three quarts of whisky within a few hours before his death.

Erysipelas and salt rheum were driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a blood purifier.

In London, on 18, the trial of the dynamiters Cunningman and Burton at the Old Bailey was brought to a conclusion. The court room was crowded with people to hear the judges charge and see the termination of the case. Among the notabilities present were the Lord Mayor and the United States Minister Phelps. There were many ladies in the room.

The jury was then retired. They remained out not longer than fifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The court at once sentenced both men to penal servitude for life.

Gas from a lime kiln suffocated Wm. M'Cauley, of Wrightsville, on night of 18th.

If you want the two papers, the REPORTER and the "New York Weekly World," for one year at $2.25, you can have the two by sending us the $2.25 in advance and a new name with $2.25, to which the two papers will also be sent. This is a big bargain, and we are only able to carry it out upon the above plan.

MARRIED.

May 5, at the Reformed parsonage in Bellefonte, by Rev. J. F. DeLong, Elmer E. Johnson, of Zion, to Miss Emma V. Swartz, of Pleasant Gap.

May 14, by Rev. Thos. S. Land, at Centre Hall, Mr. Thos. L. Decker, of Potters Mills, and Miss Elmira J. Ripka, of Spring Mills.

DIED.

On May 9, in Miles twp., Frederick Edward, son of George and Rebecca Geistwite, aged 2 years, 3 months, 4 days.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—I will be ready to furnish No. 1 Ground Plaster by 5th of May, at my new plaster mill, at Farmers Mills. [22ap5t] J. B. FISHER.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

PLASTER.—I am prepared to furnish farmers of Penns Valley with fresh Nova Scotia Plaster and tip-top Raw-Bone Phosphate, at lowest market rates.
22ap4t G. A. RUNK.
Spring Mills, Pa.

If you pay the Reporter one year in advance, we add two months to your credit, and if you send us three advance paying subscribers for one year, we will send you the Reporter one year free.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

The lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., Post Office Box 450.
20may 1yr

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 9, '85, at 12 M. Election of President and directors same day and place.
20m3t JAS. R. M'CLURE, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of Benj. Bitner, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, June 6, 1885: Two bedsteads, sausage stuffer, 5 chairs, washing machine, wood stove, iron kettle, grind stone, axe, set splitting tools, cross-cut saw, digging iron, lot of carpenter tools, log chain, bag wagon, bags, lot of forks, sleigh, top buggy, set harness, saddle, 300 feet of white pine boards, lot of sawed rails, and posts, lot of linn boards, 4 pieces of 4-inch wagon tire, wheel barrow, lot of bee-boxes, 3 fine shoats, 100 bushels of corn in the ear, more or less, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. JOHN DASHEM,
F. M. BERKHOLDER,
Administrators.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office up to June 1, for repairing the plastering and painting outside of the Court House, Belfry, Clock, Dial, etc. Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GREIST,
G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk. J. C. HENDERSON, Commissioners.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the oldest established and largest NURSERIES in the U. S. Established 1846. Business easily learned. For terms, address W. & T. SMITH,
13m'y4t—e o w] Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.

POTTER DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—The directors of the Potter school district will meet at the Old Fort, Monday, June 1, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. to examine Treasurer's account and to attend to such other business as may present itself. Persons having bills to present should not fail to do so at that time. The Township Auditors will meet at 1 p. m. to examine the account, and the Directors elect to organize a new board. G. L. GOODHART,
W. A. KERR, Sec. 3t Pres't

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, there will be offered at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885, the real estate belonging to the estate of Michael Spicher, dec'd, consisting of two tracts, No. 1. being a Valuable farm situate about one mile west of Old Fort, on the Boalsburg road, bounded by lands of George M. Boal, Leonard Rhone, and others, containing 113 ACRES and 38 perches, neat measure, thereon erected a 2-Story Stone Dwelling House, Bank barn, all necessary outbuildings, good Orchard of fruit, and a well of never failing water and two good cisterns thereon.

No. 2, adjoining the above, bounded by lands of Lafayette Neff, Love's heirs, Jacob Wagner, George M. Boal, and others, containing 102 ACRES and 6 perches, neat measure, and thereon erected a 2-Story Frame Dwelling house. The land is all under good fences and in the highest state of cultivation. Of the above tracts about 200 acres are clear, and about 15 acres are good oak timberland.

The above will be sold in two tracts or as a whole, as may best suit purchasers and parties interested. Sale to begin at 2 p. m.

Terms—Ten per cent cash when the property is knocked off, ⅓ of balance on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN & MICHAEL SPICHER,
Ex'rs of Michael Spicher, sr., deceased.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proof-reader of the "Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, '84.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommenced your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to express my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been affected in my case, and also desire to say that I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that within me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am,
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send $1 to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held for the several Townships and Boroughs, in the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, as follows:

MONDAY, June 1—For the townships of Rush, Taylor, Worth, Huston, Union, and the boroughs of Philipsburg, Unionville and Milesburg.

TUESDAY, June 2—For the townships of Burnside, Snow Shoe, Boggs, Howard, Curtin, Liberty, Marion, Walker and Howard borough.

WEDNESDAY, June 3—For the townships of Miles, Haines, Penn, Gregg, Potter and Millheim borough.

THURSDAY, June 4—For the townships of Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon, Patton, Spring, Benner and Bellefonte borough.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

The assessors are required to attend the appeal with the transcript. Four mills for county purposes.
JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GREIST,
Attest: J. C. HENDERSON,
G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk. Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Benjamin Bitner, deceased, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. DASHEM,
F. M. BERKHOLDER,
6may6t Admr's, Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of J. L. Spiro, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
29ap6t JAMES M. MILLER,
Administrator, Spring Mills.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The travelling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
20ap1y

There is now living in Pickens county, Georgia, a man who during the rebellion donned his wife's dress, kept his face closely shaved and wore a big sunbonnet in order to avoid being conscripted and sent to the front. The officers in search of the recruits frequently visited the house and asked his wife where her husband was, and at the same time he could be seen working in the field in female garb. By the time he had worn out seven of his wife's dresses he became tired of masquerading, enlisted and became a good soldier.

Who does not delight to see a good looking face? Yet erysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But that is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called St. Anthony's fire, and often causes sudden death. Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. This medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health.
may

In dress goods and silks we challenge comparison in styles and prices—Bee Hive.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1885.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		26
" Western "		26
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz.....crates		14½
" " " " .....bbls		14½
Western, ex brands " .....crates		14
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby.....per lb	12	13
" mixed "		12
" Western, straight "		18
" " mixed "		12
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra.....per lb		15
" choice "		14
" medium "	11	12
Chickens, dry-picked, extra "		17
" " good "	14	15
" scalded and medium "	11	12
CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime.....per lb	6	7
" Fair to good "	5	6
" Common stock "	4	5
Sheep, prime "	5	5¼
Lambs, extra "	9	10
Live Cattle "	5	5½
Hogs, live "	6	6¾
Pigs, live "	5	6
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
Apples, Baldwins.....per bbl	3 00	3 25
Onions, Pa "	4 00	4 50
" Western "	3 50	4 00
POTATOES.		
Early Rose, choice.....per bus	50	53
Burbanks, choice "		60
" fair "	55	58
Pearl Mammoth "		55
Beauty of Hebron "		55
Peerless "		55
CHEESE.		
N Y Factory, choice	10¾	11½
Ohio, fat, fine	9	10
SEEDS.		
Timothy.....per bu	1 50	1 60
Clover.....per lb	8¾	9
Flax.....per bu		1 60
DRIED FRUIT.		
Apples, evaporated, in cases	6	7
" good	3	1¾
" quarters	3	
Blackberries	9	9½
Cherries, pitted, prime dry	12	12½
FURS.		
Bear, black	5 00	15 00
" " Cubs	2 00	7 00
Red Fox	75	1 00
Grey	10	85
Minks	25	85
Raccoons	10	50
Muskrat, Winter	8	10
Wild Cat		25
House Cat		10
Opossum, cased, trashed out	8	12
Rabbits		2½
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry.....per lb	10	11
Calf, Salted "	12	13
Hides, Green, Steer "	5½	6
" " Cow "	5	5½
" " Bull "	4	4½
" Salted Steer "	8	8½
" " Cow "	8	8½
Sheep Skins, per piece	25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime.....per lb	7	8
Tallow, Solid "	5¾	6
" Cake "	6	6¼
Honey in Comb "	10	11
Country Soap "		5

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuations

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

	Chicago.	Philadelphia
Corn	48¾	—53½
Wheat "	89	—1.00½
Oats "	34½	—43½
Pork "	11.05	
Lard "	6.75	

SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., Com'n Broker
23 South Third Street.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	85
White & Mixed	80
Rye	60
Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old	
Oats	30
Buckwheat	50
Barley	45
Cloverseed large	5 00
Cloverseed small	6 00
Timothy seed	1 40
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Roller Flour, per barrel	6 50

Butter, 15; tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoulde 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3.00; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00 Egg, 4.75.

CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print, full sheet music size, and same as generally retailed all over the United States at 30 to 75 cents a copy. Our price is 5 cents per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is FIVE CENTS. We will send catalogue of 1,000 best selling pieces published free. Don't pay high, exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following:

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou?	Ascher	35c
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Handel	35c
Answers	Blumenthal	50c
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	50c
Bridge	Carew	50c
Bridge	Lindsay	35c
Brook	Delores	35c
Cherry Ripe	Horn	35c
Clang of the Wooden Shoon	Molloy	40c
Dream Faces	Hutchisson	35c
Esmeralda	Levy	35c

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, waltz	De Lulli	25c
Black Hawk, waltz	Welsh	35c
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	50c
Queen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	40c
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c
Shepherd Boy	Wilson	40c
Warblings at Eve	Richards	40c

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our "Musical Journal," $1.25 der year, sample copy 12 cents.

Address, J. H. THOMAS,
13may4t Publisher, Albany, N. Y.



Bibles at 1-2 and 3-4 Testaments at less than 1-3 the prices of the English editions, and equal to the English in type, paper, printing and accuracy. *First agent sent on reports an order at every call for two weeks.* Rare chance for agents to make money. Send $1.00 for outfit. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
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